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... IN THE ...

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**BY W. B. BRYAN**



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# FORMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

IN THE

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WITH LIST OF WASHINGTON CITY OFFICIALS

APPENDED.

By W. B. BRYAN

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# FORMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

IN THE

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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For more than one hundred years the Congress of the United States has been the sole source of governmental authority in the District of Columbia. It is proposed to give in the following pages a sketch, which will be in outline only, of the various forms of government which the national legislature has bestowed upon the District. At this time it is not the design to discuss the larger phase of the subject, namely, the adaptability of these governmental agencies to the needs of the community and the success of each in attaining the objects sought for in establishing a government for a city. These forms of local government have neither been numerous nor complicated. For the first sixty-nine years of the city's life a mayoralty government existed here, of a type that in a general way was not dissimilar to those which were established in other cities at that time. Succeeding this was a system which was based on that provided for the territories of the United States, but was modified to meet local requirements, and in turn gave place to the present form of government by commissioners.

As is well known to all who have even a slight knowledge of the history of the District, the constitution of the United States gave to Congress the power to exercise exclusive legislation over such a district not exceeding ten miles square that might by the cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of government for the United States. The states of Virginia and Maryland passed acts ceding to the general government such land

within their respective borders as might be chosen for such a purpose. By a bill which became a law January 16, 1790, and an amendatory act at a later date, this District was selected as the seat of government, then including, however, the town and county of Alexandria, which were ceded back to Virginia by Congress in 1846.

It was further provided that the public offices should not be removed to the new location, nor Congress begin its sessions there, until the year 1800, and that on the first Monday of December of that year the seat of government should, by a virtue of the act, be transferred to this District. Another section of the law provided that "the operations of the laws of the states within such district shall not be affected by this acceptance until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide."

The act of cession adopted by the Virginia legislature stipulated that the jurisdiction of the laws of the state should not cease until Congress, having accepted the cession, should by law provide for the government. A similar provision was incorporated by the Maryland legislature in the law which was enacted December 19, 1791, ratifying the cession. The absolute jurisdiction over the land included within the bounds of the new territory was, therefore, ceded by the two states, and such jurisdiction was accepted by the United States. Not only were existing laws of both states continued in operation within the new District, but the respective states enacted new laws with special reference to this locality and for the benefit of its citizens, "for," as it was expressed in the Maryland law, "many temporary provisions will be necessary till Congress exercise the jurisdiction and government over the said territory." After the passage by Congress of the law of July 16, 1790, which accepted the cession of land, there was no other legislative action taken by that body relating to the District until some months after November 21, 1800, at which date

both the executive and legislative departments of the government were established in the new capital of the United States, the U. S. Supreme Court not holding its first session there until the second of February of the following year.

It will probably not be considered that the real force of this statement is diminished by the fact that Congress in 1796, and again in 1798, passed laws authorizing a loan for the purpose of completing the buildings begun in the new city for the use of Congress and the executive departments. Again, in the spring of 1800, a law was passed while Congress was still in Philadelphia in regard to the removal of the public offices to the new city, which, among other provisions, directed that footways be made in the city for the greater facility of communication between the various Departments and offices of the Government. In neither case, it must be admitted, was the local legislation either elaborate or important.

In addition to endowing the new District with a body of laws which the inhabitants were living under as citizens of Maryland and Virginia, Congress in accepting the territory authorized the President to appoint three commissioners to survey and define the bounds of the District. Authority was given to the commissioners to purchase or accept land on the eastern side of the river for the use of the United States and to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, the President, and for the public offices. No appropriation of money was made to enable the commissioners to carry out these instructions, but in lieu thereof, in the language of the act, " for the purpose of defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings the President of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of money."

This was apparently looked upon as ample authority for the commissioners to prosecute the great work of founding in the wilderness, as it was termed, a city for the

nation's capital. At any rate, there was no further legislation on the part of Congress in relation to the District for more than ten years ensuing. The legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, however, as stated, did not neglect the District, and from each legislative body during that period emanated a number of laws enacted with special reference to the needs of the District. These bodies were, so to speak, the first legislature of the District. In the days of the humble beginnings of the nation's capital, such a plentitude of legislative wisdom was furnished as might be found not merely in the legislature of one State, but of two. It ought not, therefore, to be regarded as surprising that now in these later days of the prosperity and power of the capital city Congress should seem to look upon all other lawmaking agencies as incompetent for the task of managing the affairs of this city and should have taken upon itself the government.

When Maryland ratified the cession of the land to the United States by an act which was passed a few months after its acceptance by the general government, sections were inserted for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of land in the new city, so as, for example, to permit the transfer of the property of minors and others under the agreement made between certain property holders of the land included within the bounds of the city and the commissioners of the city; also to permit foreigners to own real estate in the District. The law also established what was practically the forerunner of the office of the recorder of deeds of the District, by authorizing the city commissioners to appoint a clerk for recording deeds of lands, and this clerk was required to deliver to the commissioners, or their successors, or such person or persons as Congress shall appoint, all books in his possession.

He was allowed the same fees for recording land transfers as those allowed clerks of county courts. In this, as well as in other particulars, it will be noted, especially dur-

ing the earlier period of the existence of the District, that the purpose of Congress seemed to be to continue in force, as far as practicable, the laws with which the people were familiar as citizens of the states of Maryland and Virginia. The same Maryland law also provided a lien law for the District, and its intent, as is that of the existing statute, was to secure builders against loss for labor and material.

The law also conferred upon the commissioners of the city certain powers, which they were to exercise until Congress should assume the jurisdiction and government in the District. They were given the right, for example, to license the building of wharves; to make building regulations, with proper penalties for violations, to be recovered by action before a justice of the peace and disposed of as a donation for the benefit of the city. The commissioners were also authorized to "grant licenses for retailing distilled spirits" within the limits of the city, but not "in less quantity than ten gallons to the same person."

To-day such a provision would be regarded as applying to a wholesale rather than a retail license, and, in comparison with other regulations on the subject, had even then that character. For according to the Maryland law of 1780, and in force in the District up to the year 1801, the judge of the court of Prince George County, within which county lay the land selected as the site of the new city, had the authority to grant licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors to sell in quantities under ten gallons, but not less than one pint, the liquor thus sold not to be drunk in the premises. Ordinary, or tavern, licenses came from this same source, and the revenue from both classes was paid into the state treasury. Until a municipal government for the city of Washington was provided by Congress by a charter granted May 3, 1802, and enlarged February 24, 1804, these powers of the court of Prince George County were vested in the circuit court of the District of Columbia established by the Act of February 27, 1801.

By other laws, which the Maryland legislature continued to enact until after the year 1798, authority was given to individuals named to erect a bridge over the Potomac and one over the Eastern Branch, to establish a bank and an insurance company, and to give authority for making an addition to Georgetown.

The legislature of Virginia was not quite so prolific in District legislation during this period as her sister state, but this is readily explained by the fact that the conditions in the new city, which was located in the Maryland portion of the District, called for most of the new legislation. Among these, as illustrating the extent to which minor details of District needs were considered by the Virginia legislators, and the same is shown by the enactments of the Maryland legislature, bills were passed for regulating streets in Alexandria and for extending the limits of that town; for increasing the capital stock of the bank of Alexandria, and for the purpose of incorporating a marine insurance company and a library company, both for Alexandria.

In addition to the legislative interest manifested in the District during this period of ten years by both the Virginia and Maryland legislatures, the territory included within the bounds of the ten-mile square was not without local government. Georgetown had a corporate government, and so had Alexandria. The governing body in the territory lying east of the Potomac river and outside of the limits of Georgetown, including the site of the city, was in general the court of Prince George County, but for the most part this function was performed by what was known as the levy court.

As the existence of this agency for the management of local public affairs, at least in the county of Washington, continued down to the period of the establishment of the territorial form of government in the District, a brief sketch of this court, as it existed from the foundation of the District, will not be out of place.

As constituted by the Maryland laws the levy court

was composed of seven members, selected by the governor of the state, with the advice of the council, from those annually commissioned as justices of the peace. The function of the court was to assess property, collect the taxes, look after repairs to roads and the construction and repair of county public buildings, take care of bridges, make allowances for the support of the poor, appoint constables, overseers, etc. The appointment of the members of the court was vested by the law of February 27, 1801, in the President of the United States, and, by what was called the charter of the city of 1848, the President was authorized by Congress to increase the membership of the court from seven to eleven, by the appointment of four members to represent the city of Washington.

An elaborate act of Congress became a law March 3, 1863, defining the powers and duties of the levy court. This law provided that the court should consist of nine members, appointed for a term of three years by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five were to be residents of the county, three of Washington, and one of Georgetown, and the court was thus constituted when its career was closed as above stated.

In the territory west of the Potomac and lying outside the corporate limits of Alexandria a governmental agency existed that was somewhat similar to the levy court in the county of Washington, but the Virginia institution was more than a mere board of assessors.

It was known as the county court and, like the levy court of Maryland, was composed of the justices of the peace of the county. These officials were appointed by the governor of Virginia, with the advice of the privy council. The county court had judicial functions, and instead of making the assessment of property and superintending the use of public money thus raised, as was done by the levy court of Maryland, the county court of Alexandria County appointed commissioners to perform those duties. The



sheriff and coroner were also appointed by the court, and it heard all legal presentments, criminal prosecutions, suits in common law and in chancery when the amount involved was not more than \$20.

The States of Virginia and Maryland continued to exercise legislative jurisdiction in the District until the general government began to pass laws of a local character. The public offices were opened in the new city June 15, 1800, and Congress, in accordance with a resolution passed at the former session, convened there the 21st of November in the year 1800. A few months later the National Legislature enacted a law in regard to the District, which was practically the first since 1790, and that was one providing a judicial system for the District. The law was approved the 27th of February, 1801, and it is held that from that date the National Government began the exercise of the power granted by the Constitution of exclusive legislation in the District occupied as a seat of government.\* From that time down to the present all laws relating to the District have come from Congress and from no other source.

By the provisions of the act of February 27, 1801, above referred to, the District was divided into two counties, one comprising all the part lying on the east side of the Potomac, to be known as Washington County, and the other to include all the portion on the west side of the river, to be known as Alexandria County. A circuit court was established and authority was given for the appointment of a United States marshal, a district attorney, a register of wills, a judge of the orphans' court; and, in addition, justices of the peace, to be appointed by the President. A clerk was provided for the county of Washington and one for the county of Alexandria, in this respect continuing the same system that had been in force in Maryland and Virginia, while upon the circuit court of the District, which was

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\* *Van Ness v. Bank of United States*, 13 Peters' Rep., 19.

substituted for the county courts, was conferred the power exercised by the last named.

The law further provided that all indictments should be in the name of the United States. The clause in the law of 1790 continuing in force the laws of Maryland and Virginia was again repeated, and throughout the act constant reference is made to existing laws of these states, and it is stipulated that such laws are to remain in force.

With this provision for the new territory, Congress rested content for more than a year. The affairs of the city, then chiefly relating to the management of the public property, were still under the control of the board of three commissioners appointed by the President of the United States. A governmental function, such as the assessment of property for taxation, was performed by the levy court of Washington County, the latter succeeding to the duties of the levy court of Prince George County. The circuit court of the District had the authority to issue tavern licenses, and to appoint constables, etc. By an act approved May 1, 1802, the board of commissioners was abolished and its duties transferred to a superintendent. Following closely upon this legislation came a measure which gave corporate existence to the community, termed in the act "the inhabitants of the city of Washington," and who, according to the census of 1800, numbered 3,210 souls.

Adopting the division of the city into three wards made by the levy court, the act of May 3, 1802, further provided that the officers of the corporation should consist of a mayor, appointed annually by the President of the United States, and a council of twelve members, elected annually by ballot. There was no limitation placed upon the President's choice of a person to fill the principal office in the corporation other than that he must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the city prior to his appointment. The length of time of residence was not specified. This provision might be looked upon as a very slight recognition of the principle of home rule.

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In the same indefinite manner it was stipulated that the members of the council must be residents of the city, but this uncertainty came to an end when the qualifications of those entitled to vote were enumerated. It was provided that the members of the city council should be elected by ballot on a general ticket by the male white inhabitants of full age who had resided twelve months in the city, and in addition there was inserted a property qualification which limited the right of suffrage to those who had paid taxes the year preceding the elections being held.

A curious feature of the new city government was the requirement that the second chamber of five members should be chosen from "the whole number of councilors, elected by their joint ballot." The powers of the corporation were specified in detail, and ranged from the imposition and collection of taxes to the regulating of chimney sweeps. The mayor had the veto power, but his adverse action could be overridden by three-fourths vote of both chambers of the city council. He had, perhaps, the more important power of appointing all officers under the corporation.

The first city charter, as it has been frequently called, was to remain in force for two years from "the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next Congress thereafter," but "no longer," as it was expressed in the act somewhat curtly. The two years had not expired when Congress, by an act which was approved February 24, 1804, extended the charter for fifteen years, with certain modifications. In the first place, the system of choosing the entire body of the city council on one ticket and subsequently making a division into two chambers by the action of the members, was changed, and it was provided that the city council should consist of two chambers, each of which to be composed of nine members, to be chosen by distinct ballots.

Some additions were made to the powers conferred upon the corporation by the first charter, and among these

was the exclusive right to license ordinaries or taverns, the right to restrain or prohibit tippling houses, and to, provide for the establishment and superintendence of public schools. The dignity of the corporation was asserted by a clause to the effect that the levy court of the county of Washington should no longer have the power of imposing any tax on the inhabitants of the city of Washington, thus putting an end to what was no doubt the source of considerable friction between the new municipality and the levy court of Washington County.

No other change or addition was made in the form of government or in the rights and powers of the corporation. It may not be uninteresting to note in this connection that about this period Congress passed laws amending the charters of both Alexandria and Georgetown. By these instruments the right to vote was restricted to citizens who owned property. The charter of Alexandria limited the franchise to those who had freehold estates, while that of Georgetown, like the charter of Washington, provided that citizens who paid taxes had the right to vote. In both cases the mayor was elected by the common council and all corporation officers were appointed by the latter bodies. It will be seen that the elective franchise in Alexandria was strictly limited to the holders of real estate, while in Georgetown and Washington the privilege was broadened somewhat, so as to admit those who paid taxes on real or personal property, or on both.

Eight years passed before Congress made any change in the corporate powers of the city, and then by an act approved May 4, 1812, the two bodies composing the city councils were designated for the first time as a board of aldermen and common council, instead of the first and second chambers. The membership was increased from nine in each to a body of twenty, chosen according to wards. The board of aldermen consisted of eight members, two from each ward and elected for two years, while the mem-

bers of the common council were elected annually, three from each ward. In the case of the aldermen it was directed that they should be divided into classes so that one-half could be elected each year.

The elective franchise by this act was still confined to citizens who paid taxes. The eligibility of members of the city council was further limited by new qualifications, so that it was necessary not merely to be a resident of the city, but a resident for a year, and, further, to be possessed of a freehold estate. In the case of one ambitious to hold the office of mayor, the law required that he should have been a resident of the city for two years immediately prior to the election, and be a bona fide owner of a freehold estate in the city. No one but an owner of real estate could aspire to the office of mayor or to a seat in either branch of the city council, but the right to vote for the members of the city council was still open to citizens who paid taxes, which meant, as stated, either taxes on real or personal property, or both.

Perhaps the most important provision of the new law was the clause which gave to the city council the right to elect the mayor by joint ballot. Up to this time that official had been appointed by the President of the United States. As under the first charter, the mayor was given the power by the new law to appoint all the city officers. According to the census of 1810 the population of the city was 8,210. Up to the time of the passage of the act of 1812 the mayor had received no compensation for his services. The first mayor, Robert Brent, was continued in the office by annual appointment of the President of the United States until June, 1812, a period of ten years.

Then the mayor was elected by the city fathers, and shortly afterwards an ordinance was passed appropriating \$400 to be paid as a salary to the man they had just elevated to the highest office in the city government. The next council increased the mayor's salary to \$500, and two years

later an ordinance was enacted providing that each member of the board of aldermen and each member of the common council should receive \$2 per day when attending the sessions of the council. Prior to this time the members of the city council were not paid. It is not, therefore, surprising to learn that \$1,460 was the entire appropriation made for one year—1806—for the compensation of officers of the corporation, who were as follows: treasurer, register, secretaries of the council, and clerks of the market.

When the term of the act of incorporation of 1804, which was fifteen years, had expired, Congress passed another act, approved May 15, 1820. This was an elaborate measure, but, stripped of its details, what seems to be now, and no doubt was then, the most important feature was the clause which provided that the mayor should be elected by the persons qualified to vote for members of the city council instead of, as under the former law, being chosen by the council. The qualifications of those entitled to vote for members of the council and, consequently, under this act, for the mayor, were in part the same as specified in former laws, namely, free white male citizens "who shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation," for in the new act this requirement was repeated and in the same language, and, in addition thereto, was the clause, "and who shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property when legally required to pay the same."

These additional words were apparently inserted as a device for assisting the corporation to collect the personal tax by imposing a penalty of withholding the franchise in the event the tax was not paid. The right to vote was still limited strictly to those owning property, either real or personal, or both, as each class of property was assessed by the corporation for taxable purposes. In this connection a pertinent inquiry arises as to what, if any, amount was fixed for the value of the personal property to be possessed by a citizen which would render him eligible as a voter.

October 6, 1802, a few months after the city was incorporated, the council passed an act providing for the levying and collection of taxes on real and personal property. Certain exemptions were made in personal property, such as "the crop and produce of the land in the hands of the person who produced the same, provisions necessary for the use and consumption of the person to whom the same shall belong and his family for the year, and plantation utensils." It was further stipulated that "the tax on the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers employed in their respective occupations, wearing apparel, goods, and merchandise, and all homemade manufactures in the hands of the manufacturers, all stills, all grain and tobacco be only laid in cases where the owners thereof are not otherwise assessed, and provided that the assessment in such cases shall not exceed the sum of \$80."

A law enacted by the city council July 2, 1824, throws additional light on the question raised. It provided "that when the personal property of any person shall not be valued to the sum of \$100 or upward the name of such person shall not be returned on the said assessment list." Unless the name did appear on the list furnished the election commissioners by the city officials, then the person was not allowed to cast a vote in the municipal election. To what extent these requirements were restrictions on the franchise it is not in the province of this paper to inquire. It may, however, be stated that the rate of tax on real and personal property for the years from 1802 to 1807 was 25 cents per \$100 of assessed value, while for the period from 1808 to 1824 it was 50 cents, from 1825 to 1830 it was 56 cents, and in 1831 the rate had risen to 75 cents.\* In 1863 the rate was 75 cents, but from that time there was a gradual advance, and when the mayoralty form of government was abolished it had risen to \$1.80.

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\* *Laws of the Corporation of the City of Washington*, Andrew Rothwell, 492 pp., Washington, D. C., 1833.

The wealth of the community may perhaps be indicated by the statement that as late as the year 1824, when the population of the city was about 15,000, the total annual amount due from the real and personal tax was less than \$25,000.\*

Under the charter of 1820 all the officers of the corporation not elective were appointed by the mayor, with the advice and consent of the council. It was provided that any free white male person who had resided in the city for two years and who was a bona-fide owner of a freehold estate was eligible to be elected mayor, while the same qualification was required of members of the city council, with the exception that a residence in the city of only one year prior to the election was required.

Additions were made to the powers granted to the corporation, as no doubt Congress found that greater latitude was needed by a city government expected to manage the affairs of 13,247 people, as the census of 1820 shows the city of Washington contained. This act, like all previous acts granting corporate powers to the city, imposed limitations, not only on the powers to be exercised by the corporation, but also fixed the time when the rights and privileges conferred should end. In the case of the charter of 1820 it was provided that it should continue in force for a term of twenty years and "until Congress shall by law determine otherwise."

Twenty-eight years passed before Congress determined otherwise, and during that period no marked changes were made in the organic act of the city, although the population had increased to upward of 35,000.† It was the longest period which Congress has ever allowed to elapse without

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\* Report of the register of the city. Laws of the corporation passed by the twenty-third council, 1825.

† Memorial of a committee of the corporation of Washington, Thirtieth Congress, first session, H. R. No. 73, April 26, 1848.



making important modifications of the powers previously possessed by the corporation of the city of Washington.

Congress, however, by an act approved August 23, 1842, provided for the city what was known as the auxiliary guard, a police force which did duty at night and supplemented the work of the police officers employed by the city, who served during the day. There was a captain, appointed by the mayor, and fifteen men, appointed by the captain. The entire expense for the first year was met by an appropriation from the United States treasury. Subsequently, the salaries of the members of the force came from the same source.

By the act approved May 17, 1848, the chartered rights of the city were essentially modified, and again the provision was repeated fixing a time when the charter should expire, which was also in this case twenty years, or until Congress should otherwise determine. This act remained in force, with some changes made by special laws from time to time, for a period of twenty-three years, when all municipal corporations within the District were abolished and a territorial form of government was established.

The act of 1848, as its title declared, was to continue, alter, and amend the charter of Washington, and the act of 1820 and subsequent laws, supplemental or additional, which were in force up to May 14, 1840, were declared to be continued. The distinctive feature of this new charter was the extension given to the right of suffrage. The color line was maintained, but the property qualification was greatly modified. Every white male citizen of the United States, a resident of the city for one year preceding the election, and who should have paid the school tax, which was \$1 per year, was entitled to vote.

Adopting the feature of the charter of 1820, it was provided that taxes due on personal property must be paid before a person otherwise qualified was entitled to vote. It was not necessary for a citizen to be either an owner of real

or personal property in order to vote at municipal elections, but those owning personal property and assessed for it on the books of the corporation and failing to pay the tax were prohibited from exercising the right to vote. In addition to the mayor and the members of the council, the board of assessors, consisting of one member from each ward, the register, collector, and surveyor, were made for the first time elective officers. The powers of the corporation were enlarged, especially in relation to the levying and collection of taxes on personal and real property. No change was made in the qualifications of the members of the city council.

An important alteration in the charter of the city was effected by the law of January 8, 1867, which not only wiped out the distinction of color and all property qualifications of voters, but declared that every male person shall be entitled to the elective franchise in the District, whether he shall have paid a school tax or any other tax, the only exceptions being those convicted of a crime or offense, or where one had voluntarily given, in the words of the act, "aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion." There was, however, a provision that a person to be a voter must be a born or naturalized citizen of the United States and must have resided in the District for a period of three years, and three months in the ward or election precinct in which he shall offer to vote, the latter provision being modified by the law of May 16, 1868, to a residence of fifteen days prior to the day of election, instead of three months.

When the change in the form of government was made, in 1871, the right to the unqualified exercise of the elective franchise, as generally understood, had been available in the city of Washington for four years. Even under the law of 1867, however, only white male citizens, bona-fide owners of freehold estates in the city, were eligible to the office of mayor, to seats in the city council, and to

membership of the board of assessors. But by the law of May 16, 1868, the property qualification for city officers was abolished, and by the act of March 18, 1869, the word "white," in its use in existing law as a limitation of the right of electors to hold any office in the city, was eliminated.

The right of the mayor to appoint various city officers, with the consent of the council, was transferred by the law of May 16, 1868, to a joint convention of the city council, but this law was repealed the following year.

In the early sixties Congress enacted two laws which curtailed the powers of the corporation. By the act of August 6, 1861, all police authority vested in the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and over the entire District was transferred and granted to a board of five members, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate. An appropriation was made by Congress to meet the expense not only of the board, but of the entire force. Annual reports were required to be made by the board to the Secretary of the Interior.

By an act approved July 11, 1862, Congress authorized the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of a board of three trustees for the schools for colored children in the cities of Washington and Georgetown. All the powers that the trustees of the public schools in the cities named enjoyed were conferred on the board, and it was given charge of the proper proportion of the fund raised for school purposes.

In leaving this period of the history of the city it will not be out of place to give some facts relative to the compensation paid the principal city officers at various times. For some ten or thirteen years after the city was incorporated, as already stated, neither the mayor nor the members of the city council received compensation, but curiously enough one of the first ordinances passed provided that when any member of either chamber was absent from any meeting he should pay for every day of such neglect a

sum not exceeding \$5; so that it appears that while the public paid nothing to the members for attending the meeting, the latter were obliged to pay something to the public when they did not attend.

However, in the year 1815 the compensation of the members of the city council was fixed at \$2 per day, but in case of failure to attend, except, as it is quaintly worded in the old city ordinance, "through sickness or being 5 miles from the city," they were to pay as a penalty \$2 each day. Five years later the compensation was reduced to \$1 per day, but the penalty for absence remained unchanged. In the year 1829, while the rate of compensation was \$1 per day, it was stipulated that the entire amount paid to members of the board should not exceed \$40 a year.

The rate was increased in 1853 to \$2 per day, but the entire compensation for each member was not to exceed \$100 per year, and there was a forfeit for non-attendance of \$2 for each meeting. In the year 1864 members of the city council received \$5 per day, and no more than \$250 per year was to be paid to each member. By an act passed in 1869, which was apparently the last on the subject, the pay was fixed at \$600 per year.

As to the salary of the mayor, that started at \$400 per year in 1812, and by 1820 it had been increased to \$1,000 per year, in addition to fees which the mayor was entitled to receive as justice of the peace, and thirty years later the salary was \$1,600. In the year 1863 the sum of \$3,600 was paid annually to the mayor, and that was the salary received when the mayoralty form of the government was abolished.

An act approved February 21, 1871, established what is known as the territorial form of government of the District of Columbia, this name being given because it resembled in its general features that provided for the territories of the United States. The act repealed the charters of Washington and Georgetown and abolished the levy

court, thus extinguishing all existing legislative authority in the District. A government in place of these various governmental agencies known as the District of Columbia was established, under which name it was constituted a body corporate for municipal purposes, and was given authority to exercise all powers of a municipal corporation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of the act.

All property of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the county of Washington was vested in the government of the District of Columbia as their successor. The executive power was vested in a governor appointed for four years by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President was also empowered to appoint the members of one branch of the legislative assembly, a secretary of the District, a board of public works, and a board of health, while the members of the other branch of the legislative assembly were to be elected by the people. The compensation of officers appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, was to be provided by the United States, and that of all other officers by the District.

It was required that the governor be a citizen of and have residence in the District one year before his appointment, and that he should have the qualifications of those entitled to vote in the District. All male citizens of the United States residents of the District for twelve months prior to the election, except persons convicted of crimes or mentally unsound, were entitled to vote.

The legislative power was vested in the legislative assembly, consisting of a council and house of delegates. The former was composed of eleven members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two of whom were residents of Georgetown and two of the county outside of the cities of Washington and George-

town. They were to have the qualifications of voters, and their appointments were to be for two years. The house of delegates, which was elected by the people, numbered twenty-two members, who had the same qualifications as members of the council, and they served one year. The District was divided into eleven districts for the appointment of members of the council, and twenty-two districts for the election of delegates, so as to give, as the act stated, each section of the District representation according to population. The members of the two bodies were to reside in the districts from which they were elected or appointed, respectively. To the legislative assembly was given the power to provide for the election or appointment of all necessary officers.

Provision was made for the creation by the legislative assembly of townships in the portions of the District outside of the corporate limits of Washington and Georgetown, but the township officers were to be elected by the people of the townships, respectively.

The concurrence of a majority of members of both houses was necessary in the passage of a bill. The governor had the veto power, but it could be overridden by a two-thirds vote of all the members of both houses. Various limitations in the powers of the legislative assembly were specified, and it was provided that the aggregate debt of the District should not be increased to exceed five per cent. of the assessed property of the District unless a law authorizing the same be approved by the people at a general election. All acts of the legislative assembly were subject to a repeal or modification by Congress, and this clause was added :

“Nothing herein shall be construed to deprive Congress of the power of legislation over the same District in as ample a manner as if the law had not been enacted.”

The legislative assembly was given authority to appoint justices of the peace and to pass laws modifying the practice of the judicial courts of the District, which were to remain

as organized prior to the law, and to pass laws conferring upon the courts such additional jurisdiction as may be required in the enforcement of the law. The salary of the governor was fixed by the act at \$3,000, and that of the secretary of the District at \$2,000 per annum; the compensation of the members of the legislative assembly at \$4 per day, when in attendance at the sessions, and the salaries of the members of the board of public works, to consist of four persons, with the governor *ex officio*, was fixed at \$2,500 each, annually.

The members of the board who were appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, were residents of the District, with the qualifications of voters, one appointed from Georgetown and one from the county. Their terms of office were four years, and to this board was given the control of the improvements of the streets and other work intrusted to it by the legislative assembly, and under the supervision of the assembly it was empowered to make building regulations. A board of health was provided for, to consist of five members, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The delegate to Congress, himself a qualified voter, was elected by voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, and enjoyed the same rights and privileges as delegates from the territories.

The territorial form of government was abolished by the act approved June 20, 1874, and the President was given authority, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission, composed of three persons selected from civil life. This was what was known as the temporary form of government by commissioners. All laws providing for an executive, secretary of the District of Columbia, legislative assembly, board of public works, and delegate in Congress were repealed, and the power and authority vested in the governor and board of public works was transferred to the commissioners. The compen-

sation of each commissioner was fixed at \$5,000 a year, and a bond of \$50,000 was required of each.

The President was authorized to detail an officer of the engineer corps, United States army, who, subject to the general supervision and direction of the commissioners, was to perform the duties formerly performed by the chief engineer of the board of public works, and have charge of the repairs and improvements of the streets. The engineer officer was authorized to appoint three assistants from civil life.

The act provided that for the support of the government a tax be levied on all real estate except that owned by the United States, the rates to be \$3 on every \$100 of assessed value in the city of Washington, \$2.50 in Georgetown, and outside of the two cities \$2. Of the money thus collected one-fourth was to be paid to the United States on account of the advances paid by the General Government on the funded debt of the District, Washington, and Georgetown, the remainder for the deficiencies of the year ending June 30, 1874, and the balance to be distributed according to the appropriation of the District legislature approved June 28, 1873. The law further provided for a joint select committee to prepare a suitable frame of government for the District, and also a statement as to the proper proportion of expenses of the District government, including interest on the funded debt, which should be borne by the United States and the District, respectively.

The faith of the United States was pledged to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds by proper proportional appropriations and causing to be levied upon property such taxes as would provide for the interest and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal. By this act Congress abolished all elective offices in the District, and with it necessarily the exercise of the elective franchise, and assumed the government of the District, with the commissioners acting in an executive capacity, to carry out the laws enacted by the national legislature for the District.



Four years later, by act of June 11, 1878, what was known as the permanent form of government by the commissioners for the District was established, and is, with some changes, the government that is in existence to-day. The board of commissioners, consisting of three persons, was continued, with the same powers, rights, duties, and privileges of the board under the temporary form of government. Two of the members of the board are appointed by the President from civil life, and it is required that they shall be citizens of the United States and at the time of their appointment shall have been actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment and during that period having claimed residence nowhere else.

The third commissioner is an officer detailed by the President from among the captains or officers of higher grade, having served at least fifteen years in the corps of engineers, United States army. Authority is also given for the detail of three army engineer officers of junior rank to the engineer commissioner as his assistants. All the commissioners receive a salary of \$5,000 per year and the civil commissioners each give a bond of \$50,000 and are appointed for three years.

The law provides that the commissioners in the exercise of their powers and duties shall make no contract or incur any other obligation other than such contracts and obligations as are provided and approved by Congress. They are given power to appoint the officers of the District government, and are required annually to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury an itemized statement of the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the government. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to approve or disapprove or make changes in the estimates and then submit the statement of the amount approved by him to Congress.

"To the extent," the law stipulates, "to which Congress shall approve of such estimate, Congress shall appropriate

the amount of 50 per centum thereof." The rate of taxation is not to exceed \$1.50 on every \$100 of assessed value of real property and \$1.50 on personal property. All taxes are paid into the United States Treasury, and the accounts of the commissioners, the tax collector, and all other officers required to account are settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury pays the interest on the 3.65 bonds, which is credited as part of the appropriation for the year by the United States toward the expenses of the District. The commissioners are required to report annually to Congress, and it is forbidden to increase the present amount of the total indebtedness of the District of Columbia.

It seems appropriate to close this sketch of the several forms of government provided for the District of Columbia with the comments of the United States Supreme Court on the law of 1878 in a decision \* rendered some eight years ago. - They are as follows:

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\* *Eckloff v. The District of Columbia*, United States Supreme Court, April 28, 1890.

The court below placed its decision on what we conceive to be the true significance of the act of 1878. As said by that court, it is to be regarded as an organic act, intended to dispose of the whole question of a government for this District. It is, as it were, a constitution of the District. It is declared by its title to be an act to provide a permanent form of government for the District. The word permanent is suggestive. It implies that prior systems had been temporary and provisional. As permanent it is complete in itself. It is the system of government. The powers which are conferred are organic powers. We look to the act itself for their extent and limitations. It is not one act in a series of legislation and to be made to fit into the provisions of the prior legislation, but is a single complete act, the outcome of previous experiments, and the final judgment of Congress as to the system of a government which should obtain.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

FROM THE

YEAR 1802 TO THE YEAR 1902.

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A complete list of the members of the city councils and of the other principal officers of the local government of Washington city from its organization down to the present time does not exist. In the manuscript records of the city and in the printed collections of the laws of the corporation and the proceedings of the legislative assembly may be found the names of those who have served the city either in legislative or executive capacities, but such records are not only deficient but they are not easily accessible, and complete collections of the acts of the city councils are few in number. Through the efforts of Mr. William Tindall, who has been the secretary of the Board of District Commissioners since the organization of that form of government, the entire number (1802-1871) of the acts of the city councils may be found at the District office, and there is also another collection in the Library of Congress. I know of no other full sets in this city, and it is growing more difficult to get together these yearly ordinances of the period when Washington had a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a common council.

They were published annually in pamphlet form, and it appears that some years small editions were printed, and in consequence the acts of the councils for those years have now become very scarce. In addition to the laws, lists of the names of the officers of the corporation were printed, and during the later years it was the custom to add as an

appendix the annual reports or statements of some of the city officers. From the manuscript records of the city government, as well as from the pamphlet editions of the ordinances, Mr. Andrew Rothwell, the compiler of one of the digests of the local laws which was published in 1833, gathered the names of the principal officers of the corporation, including those of the members of the city councils, and printed them in an appendix to the digest.

The list contains the names of the first officers of the city and the members of the first council, who were appointed and chosen in the year 1802, and also of each successive year down to 1833. This feature of the Rothwell Digest is rather conspicuous, for the reason that it was never attempted before and has not since been repeated. Although nearly seventy years have elapsed since the book came from the press and mayors and councils succeeded each other under the old corporate form of government for forty years, and two forms of government have followed, yet it is impossible to learn the names of those who were actively identified with the municipal life of the city during that long period except by patient search through scattered records and books.

Of undoubted interest and value is, therefore, the following compilation from the numerous sources of a complete roster of the principal officers of the local government from its organization down to the present day and of those who have served the city in the local legislative bodies.

## Principal Officers of the City of Washington from the Year 1802 to the Year 1902.

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### FIRST COUNCIL.—ELECTED 1802.

*Mayor.*—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.  
*Treasurer.*—WASHINGTON BOYD.

*First chamber.*—James Barry, president; George Blagden, Nicholas King, William Brent, A. B. Woodward, Samuel H. Smith, Thomas Peter; Thomas Herty, secretary.

*Second chamber.*—Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, president; Benjamin Moore, William Prout, James Hoban, John Hewitt; James Hewitt, secretary.

### SECOND COUNCIL.—1803.

*Mayor.*—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.  
*Treasurer.*—WASHINGTON BOYD.

*First chamber.*—John P. Van Ness, president; William Brent, John Hewitt, Samuel H. Smith, Charles Minifie, Daniel Rapine, Joseph Hodgson; Thomas Herty, secretary.

*Second chamber.*—Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, president; Nicholas King, Benjamin Moore, Joel Brown, George Hadfield; John Gardiner, secretary.

### THIRD COUNCIL.—1804.

*Mayor.*—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.  
*Treasurer.*—WASHINGTON BOYD.

*First chamber.*—Samuel H. Smith, president; George Blagden, Samuel N. Smallwood, Joseph Bromley, Henry Herford, Daniel Rapine, Robert Alexander, Thomas Carpenter, Peter Lenox; John Gardiner, secretary.

*Second chamber.*—Nicholas King, president; William Brent, William Woodward, Alexander McCormick, Charles Jones, James C. King, Joseph Hodgson, John Sinclair, George Andrews; Thomas Herty, secretary.

### FOURTH COUNCIL.—1805.

*Mayor.*—ROBERT BRENT. *Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.  
*Treasurer.*—WASHINGTON BOYD.

*First chamber.*—John Dumpsie, president; Charles Minifie, George Collard, William Prout, Joseph Bromley, Alexander McCormick, William Emack, John McGowan; John Gardiner, secretary.

*Second chamber.*—Samuel Hamilton, president; John Beckley, Griffith Coombe, Robert Cherry, Peter Miller, Azariah Gatton, Nicholas Voss, Phineas Bradley, Michael Nourse; N. B. Van Zandt, secretary.

FIFTH COUNCIL.—1806.

*Mayor.*—ROBERT BRENT.

*Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.

*Treasurer.*—WASHINGTON BOYD.

*First chamber.*—John Dempsie, president; Samuel N. Smallwood, Samuel H. Smith, Frederick May, Thomas H. Gilliss, James Hoban, Robert Alexander, Jeremiah Booth, William Prout; John Gardiner, secretary.

*Second chamber.*—Nicholas King, president; Alexander McCormick, Peter Lenox, Henry Ingle, Matthew Wright, Phineas Bradley, Joseph Bromley, John St. Clair, Henry Herford; Henry Johnson, secretary.

SIXTH COUNCIL.—1807.

*Mayor.*—ROBERT BRENT.

*Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.

*Treasurer.*—WASHINGTON BOYD.

*First chamber.*—Frederick May, president; Jeremiah Booth, John Dempsie, Gustavus Higdon, E. B. Caldwell, James S. Stevenson, John McGowan, Phineas Bradley, Charles W. Goldsborough; John Gardiner, secretary.

*Second chamber.*—Charles Minifle, president; Samuel Elliott, Alexander McWilliams, Henry Ingle, Alexander McCormick, Matthew Wright, Joseph Bromley, Peter Lenox, Richard Forrest; Henry Johnson, secretary.

SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1808.

*Mayor.*—ROBERT BRENT.

*Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.

*Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.

*First chamber.*—George Andrews, president; Charles W. Goldsborough, Charles Jones, John McGowan, James Young, ——— Patter- son, Stephen Pleasanton, Peter Lenox, ——— Thorpe; John Gardiner, secretary.

*Second chamber.*—E. B. Caldwell, president; Buller Cooke, John Dempsie, Richard Forrest, James Hoban, Philip Mauro, Daniel Rapine, Joseph Stretch, ——— Clarke; Henry Johnson, secretary.

EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1809.

*Mayor.*—ROBERT BRENT.

*Register.*—THOMAS HERTY.

*Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.

*First chamber.*—Samuel N. Smallwood, president; William Prout, Adam Lindsay, Joseph Parsons, John Law, Alexander McCormick, Joseph Cassin, John McClelland, James Hoban; William Hewitt, secretary.

*Second chamber.*—Daniel Rapine, president; John Dobbin, Nicholas L. Queen, Elexius Middleton, A. Kerr, James S. Stevenson, Gustavus Higdon, Tunis Craven, Phineas Bradley; Henry Johnson, secretary.

NINTH COUNCIL.—1810.

*Mayor.*—ROBERT BRENT.

*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.

*Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.

*First chamber.*—Phineas Bradley, president; Charles Jones, James Hoban, John Davidson, John Graham, Walter Hellen, James H. Blake, Samuel N. Smallwood; William Hewitt, secretary.

*Second chamber.*—Nicholas King, president; Henry Herford, Peter Lenox, George Andrews, Toppan Webster, John McGowan, James Birth, Peter Hagner, William James; Christopher Andrews, secretary.

1811.

By reason of informality in the election, no council was recognized. The officers of the preceding year continued to act.

TENTH COUNCIL.—1812.

*Mayor.*—DANIEL RAPINE.

*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.

*Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.

*Aldermen.*—Alexander McCormick, president; John Davidson, James Hoban, Peter Lenox, Andrew Way, jr., Nicholas L. Queen, Joseph Cassin, John Davis, of Abel; William Hewitt, secretary.

*Common council.*—George Blagden, president; William Worthington, Toppan Webster, William P. Gardner, James Hewitt, Roger C. Weightman, Thomas H. Gilliss, Edmund Law, Elexius Middleton, Matthew Wright, John Dobbyn, John W. Brashears; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

ELEVENTH COUNCIL.—1813.

*Mayor.*—JAMES H. BLAKE.

*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.

*Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.

*Aldermen.*—Alexander McCormick, president; James Hoban, William Waters, Peter Lenox, James Hewitt, William Emack, Joseph Cassin, John Davis, of Abel; William Hewitt, secretary.

*Common council.*—Roger C. Weightman, president; William Worthington, Richard S. Briscoe, John Graham, Charles Glover, Thomas H. Gilliss, Edmund Law, Elexius Middleton, Thomas Howard, Shadrach Davis, Thomas Haliday, George McCauley; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

TWELFTH COUNCIL.—1814.

*Mayor.*—JAMES H. BLAKE.

*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.

*Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.

*Aldermen.*—Alexander McCormick, president; William Waters, Toppan Webster, George Way, Joseph Gales, jr., William Emack, Joseph Cassin, Matthew Wright; William Hewitt, secretary.

*Common council.*—Roger C. Weightman, president; William Worthington, Richard S. Briscoe, William Knowles, Charles Glover, James M. Varnum, Edmund Law, Thomas Howard, William H. Lyles, Shadrach Davis, George McCauley, Buller Cocke; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

THIRTEENTH COUNCIL.—1815.

*Mayor.*—JAMES H. BLAKE.

*Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.

*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.

*Surveyor.*—BENJ. H. LATROBE.

*Aldermen.*—Joseph Gales, jr., president; Toppan Webster, Richard S. Briscoe, George Way, Alexander McCormick, John G. McDonald, Matthew Wright, Joseph Cassin; William Hewitt, secretary.

*Common council.*—Roger C. Weightman, president; William Worthington, James Thompson, Joseph Mecklin, Charles Glover, Christopher Andrews, Samuel Burch, James Young, Thomas Dunn, Thomas Haliday, Shadrach Davis, Israel Little; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

FOURTEENTH COUNCIL.—1816.

*Mayor.*—JAMES H. BLAKE. *Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Surveyor.*—JOSEPH ELGAR.

*Aldermen.*—Toppan Webster, president; Richard S. Briscoe, George Way, John A. Wilson, Alexander McCormick, John G. McDonald, Matthew Wright, Joseph Cassin; William Hewitt, secretary.

*Common council.*—Samuel Burch, president; William Worthington, John D. Barclay, William O'Neale, Charles Glover, Christopher Andrews, James M. Varnum, James Young, Thomas Dunn, Thomas Haliday, Israel Little, Daniel Kealy; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

FIFTEENTH COUNCIL.—1817.

*Mayor.*—BENJAMIN G. ORR. *Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Surveyor.*—JOSEPH ELGAR.

*Aldermen.*—Toppan Webster, president; Joseph Forrest, Christopher Andrews, Thomas H. Gilliss, Alexander McCormick, John G. McDonald, Joseph Cassin, Matthew Wright; William Hewitt, secretary.

*Common council.*—Samuel Burch, president; John N. Moulder, William O'Neale, Thomas Sandiford, jr., Charles Glover, James M. Varnum, George Sweeney, James Young, George Watterston, Israel Little, John Crabb, Thomas Haliday; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

SIXTEENTH COUNCIL.—1818.

*Mayor.*—BENJAMIN G. ORR. *Treasurer.*—HENRY WHETCROFT.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Surveyor.*—JOSEPH ELGAR.

*Aldermen.*—Alexander McCormick, president; James H. Handy, Joseph Forrest, Christopher Andrews, Thomas H. Gilliss, John G. McDonald, Joseph Cassin, Samuel Miller; William Hewitt, secretary.

*Common council.*—George Sweeney, president; John N. Moulder, George McDaniel, William O'Neale, James M. Varnum, Enoch Reynolds, James Young, John Chalmers, Henry Tims, Israel Little, John B. Forrest, Thomas Reynolds; Pontius D. Stelle, secretary.

SEVENTEENTH COUNCIL.—1819.

*Mayor.*—SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.  
*Surveyor.*—JOSEPH ELGAR.

*Aldermen.*—William W. Seaton, president; John N. Moulder, James H. Handy, Christopher Andrews, Nicholas L. Queen, Alexander McCormick, Israel Little, Samuel Miller; William Hewitt, secretary.

*Common council.*—George Sweeney, president; Saterlee Clarke, Thomas Carbery, William O'Neale, Enoch Reynolds, John McClelland, Henry Tims, James D. Barry, John Chalmers, Edward W. Clarke, Adam Lindsay, Gustavus Higdon; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

EIGHTEENTH COUNCIL.—1820.

*Mayor.*—SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.  
*Surveyor.*—JOSEPH ELGAR.

*Aldermen.*—William W. Seaton, president; James H. Handy, Charles W. Goldsborough, James Hoban, Thomas H. Gilliss, Roger C. Weightman, Nicholas L. Queen, Henry Tims, Daniel Carroll of Duddington, Thomas Dougherty, Israel Little, William Prout; George Gilliss, secretary.



*Common council.*—Samuel Burch, president; Saterlee Clarke, Thomas Carbery, Josias Taylor, John McClelland, Henry Smith, John Strother, Hanson Gassaway, George Sweeney, Andrew Hunter, John P. Ingle, Benjamin Burch, Richmond Johnston, James Middleton, Barton Milstead, Adam Lindsay, Gustavus Higgon, Solomon Groves; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

#### NINETEENTH COUNCIL.—1821.

*Mayor.*—SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.  
*Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.

*Aldermen.*—William W. Seaton, president; Charles W. Goldsborough, James H. Handy, James Hoban, Thomas H. Gilliss, Roger C. Weightman, Henry Tims, Benjamin Burch, George Blagden, James Middleton, Israel Little, William Prout; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—George Watterston, president; James Thompson, Henry M. Steiner, William P. Gardner, John McClelland, Heseekiah Langley, David M. Forrest, Timothy P. Andrews, George Sweeney, Benjamin M. Belt, Andrew Hunter, John Pic, William R. Maddox, Edward Mattingly, Clement Boswell, Adam Lindsay, Solomon Groves, John Nowland; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

#### TWENTIETH COUNCIL.—1822.

*Mayor.*—THOMAS CARBERY. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.  
*Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.

*Aldermen.*—William W. Seaton, president; Henry M. Steiner, Charles W. Goldsborough, John A. Wilson, James Hoban, Roger C. Weightman, William A. Bradley, Benjamin Burch, George Blagden, James Middleton, Edward W. Clarke, Israel Little; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—George Watterston, president; Alexander McIntyre, William P. Gardner, James Gaither, Henry Ashton, Henry Smith, Francis Coyle, Peter Force, Walter Clarke, Nathan Smith, John Pic, Elias B. Caldwell, Griffith Coombe, Edward S. Lewis, Clement Boswell, Adam Lindsay, Philemon Moss, John Nowland; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

#### TWENTY-FIRST COUNCIL.—1823.

*Mayor.*—THOMAS CARBERY. *Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.  
*Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.

*Aldermen.*—William W. Seaton, president; Charles W. Goldsborough, Henry M. Steiner, John A. Wilson, James Hoban, Roger C. Weightman, James Young, Benjamin Sprigg, James Middleton, George Blagden, Israel Little, Edward W. Clarke; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Peter Force, president; Alexander McIntyre, James Gaither, William P. Gardner, Henry Ashton, Henry Smith, Henry M. Morfit, William Hunt, Charles Glover, John Pic, William J. McCormick, William Ingle, Griffith Coombe, Edward S. Lewis, Clement Boswell, Adam Lindsay, James Friend, Solomon Groves; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

## TWENTY-SECOND COUNCIL.—1824.

*Mayor.*—ROGER C. WEIGHTMAN.*Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.*Attorney.*—RICHARD WALLACH.

*Aldermen.*—William W. Seaton, president; Henry M. Steiner, Charles W. Goldsborough, John A. Wilson, James Hoban, Charles Glover, George Watterston, James Young, George Blagden, James Middleton, Edward W. Clarke, Israel Little; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Peter Force, president; Alexander McIntyre, Richard S. Briscoe, Benjamin Harrison, Henry Smith, Henry M. Morris, Cornelius McLean, William Hunt, Edward de Krafft, John Pic, William J. McCormick, William Ingle Griffith Coombe, Edward S. Lewis, George W. Dawson, Adam Lindsay, James Friend, Gustavus Higdon; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

## TWENTY-THIRD COUNCIL.—1825.

*Mayor.*—ROGER C. WEIGHTMAN.*Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.*Attorney.*—RICHARD WALLACH.

*Aldermen.*—William W. Seaton, president; Thomas Wilson, John N. Moulder, James Hoban, John A. Wilson, Charles Glover, James Young, George Watterston, Griffith Coombe, George Blagden, Israel Little, Edward W. Clarke; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Alexander McIntyre, president; Richard S. Briscoe, Matthew Hines, Henry Smith, William Jones, Cornelius McLean, William Gunton, William Hunt, Samuel Burch, William J. McCormick, B. O. Tyler, Edmund Law, Clement Boswell, Edward S. Lewis, George W. Dawson, John Pic, James Friend, Edward Simms; Thomas L. Noyes, secretary.

## TWENTY-FOURTH COUNCIL.—1826.

*Mayor.*—ROGER C. WEIGHTMAN.*Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.*Attorney.*—RICHARD WALLACH.

*Aldermen.*—W. W. Seaton, president; Thomas Wilson, John N. Moulder, Peter Lenox, James Hoban, Peter Force, George Watterston, James Young, Edward S. Lewis, Griffith Coombe, Edward W. Clarke, Israel Little; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Christopher Andrews, president; Alexander McIntyre, Richard S. Briscoe, Matthew Hines, James Larned, William Duncan, William Gunton, William Hunt, Samuel Burch, William J. McCormick, John Coyle, jr., William H. Gunnell, Clement Boswell, Clement T. Coote, James Carbery, James Friend, Jonathan Prout, Adam Lindsay; John D. Emack, secretary.

## TWENTY-FIFTH COUNCIL.—1827.

*Mayor.*—JOSEPH GALES, Jr.*Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.*Attorney.*—RICHARD WALLACH.

*Aldermen.*—W. W. Seaton, president; Richard S. Briscoe, Thomas Wilson, Christopher Andrews, Peter Lenox, Peter Force, James Young, George Watterston, Clement T. Coote, Edward S. Lewis, Andrew Forrest, Edward W. Clarke; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—A. McIntyre, president; John Wells, jr., James H. Handy, William Duncan, James Larned, Henry Smith, William Hunt, Andrew Coyle, William Gunton, John Coyle, jr., B. O. Tyler, William J. McCormick, Peter G. Washington, James Carbery, Nathaniel Brady, James Friend, Charles Venable, Adam Lindsay; Richard Barry, secretary.

## TWENTY-SIXTH COUNCIL.—1828.

*Mayor.*—JOSEPH GALES, Jr.*Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.*Attorney.*—RICHARD WALLACH.

*Aldermen.*—W. W. Seaton, president; John Wells, jr., Richard S. Briscoe, Peter Lenox, Christopher Andrews, Peter Force, James Young, George Watterston, Edward S. Lewis, Clement T. Coote, Edward W. Clarke, Andrew Forrest; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Alexander McIntyre, president; Robert Leckie, James H. Handy, William Duncan, Lewis H. Machen, George Crandell, William Gunton, Andrew Coyle, Phillip Mauro, William Brent, Frederick May, John Coyle, jr., Clement Boswell, Edmund Law, David Butler, jr., Charles Venable, Adam Lindsay, Samuel Hilton; Richard Barry, secretary.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1829.

*Mayor.*—JOSEPH GALES, Jr.*Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.*Attorney.*—RICHARD WALLACH.

*Aldermen.*—W. W. Seaton, president; John P. Van Ness, John Wells, jr., John A. Wilson, Peter Lenox, Peter Force, James Young, George Watterston, Clement T. Coote, John Rodgers, Andrew Forrest, Edward W. Clarke; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Alexander McIntyre, president; Thomas Sim, Nathaniel Frye, jr., George Crandell, William Duncan, Lewis H. Machen, George Sweeney, Phillip Mauro, William Gunton, William Brent, Frederick May, John Coyle, jr., Peter G. Washington, John Carothers, James Carbery, Charles Venable, Adam Lindsay, James Marshall; Richard Barry, secretary.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1830.

*Mayor.*—JOHN P. VAN NESS.*Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.*Attorney.*—RICHARD S. COXE.

*Aldermen.*—W. W. Seaton, president; John Wells, jr., James Thompson, Peter Lenox, John A. Wilson, Peter Force, George Watterston, James Young, Griffith Coombe, Clement T. Coote, Edward W. Clarke, Andrew Forrest; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Alexander McIntyre, president; John Barcroft, Nathaniel Frye, jr., Johnson Hellen, Frederick Kellar, William J. Stone, Jacob Gideon, jr., Joseph Harbaugh, Aaron Van Coble, William Brent, William J. McCormick, John Coyle, jr., John Carothers, Nathaniel Brady, James Adams, Adam Lindsay, James Marshall, Charles F. Ellis; Richard Barry, secretary.

## TWENTY-NINTH COUNCIL.—1831.

*Mayor.*—JOHN P. VAN NESS.*Surveyor.*—F. C. DE KRAFFT.*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.*Attorney.*—RICHARD S. COXE.

*Aldermen.*—Peter Force, president; James Thompson, John Wells, jr., John A. Wilson, Peter Lenox, Jesse Brown, William Brent, George Watterston, Clement T. Coote, Griffith Coombe, John Nowland, Edward Simms; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Nathaniel Frye, jr., president; John Barcroft, John H. Houston, Johnson Hellen, George Crandell, Frederick Kellar, Joseph H. Bradley, Jacob Gideon, jr., Joseph Harbaugh, George Phillips, William Ingle, Charles K. Gardner, James Carbery, John Carothers, Nathaniel Brady, Adam Lindsay, Charles F. Ellis, William D. Acken; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTIETH COUNCIL.—1832.

*Mayor.*—JOHN P. VAN NESS. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Attorney.*—RICHARD S. COXE.

*Aldermen.*—Peter Force, president; Charles W. Goldsborough, James Thompson, John McClelland, John A. Wilson, William Gunton, Charles K. Gardner, William Brent, Nathaniel Brady, Clement T. Coote, Edward Simms, John Nowland; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Alexander McIntire, president; John Barcroft, Edmund Hanly, Frederick Keller, George Crandell, Johnson Hellen, Joseph Harbaugh, David A. Hall, Jacob Gideon, jr., William Ingle, Moses Tabbs, George Phillips, Benjamin Bean, Peter Griffin, John Carothers, James Marshall, Charles F. Ellis, Samuel Phillips; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST COUNCIL.—1833.

*Mayor.*—JOHN P. VAN NESS. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Attorney.*—RICHARD S. COXE.

*Aldermen.*—Peter Force, president; James Thompson, Charles W. Goldsborough, John A. Wilson, John McClelland, William Gunton, William Brent, Charles K. Gardner, Clement T. Coote, Nathaniel Brady, John Nowland, Edward Simms; E. J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Alexander McIntire, president; Edmund Hanley, John Barcroft, George Crandell, Ignatius Mudd, C. L. Coltman, David Saunders, Reuben Burdine, James Hoban, Moses Tabbs, Robert Beale, William Ingle, Peter Griffin, Robert Hewitt, Thomas Blagden, William Speiden, James Marshall, Joshua L. Henshaw, Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND COUNCIL.—1834.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM A. BRADLEY. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Clement T. Coote, president; Charles W. Goldsborough, James Thompson, Frederick Keller, John A. Wilson, George Sweeney, William Gunton, George Watterston, William Brent, William R. Maddox, James Marshall, John Nowland; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Alexander McIntire, president; Edmund Hanley, John Adams, George Crandell, Ignatius Mudd, Charles L. Coltman, Matthew St. C. Clarke, Joseph Harbaugh, David Saunders, James Carbery, Robert Brown, Moses Tabbs, Thomas Blagden, Peter Griffin, John Carothers, William Speiden, Charles F. Ellis, Joshua L. Henshaw; Richard Barry, secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD COUNCIL.—1835.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM BRADLEY. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM ELLIOTT.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT. *Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; Nathan Towson, Frederick Keller, Edward Dyer, George Sweeney, William Gunton, George Watterston, William Brent, William R. Maddox, Clement T. Coote, James Marshall, John Noland; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Alexander McIntire, president; John D. Barclay,

John Adams, Ignatius Mudd, Jonathan Seaver, Wallace Kirkwood, Joseph Harbaugh, John W. Maury, Peter Force, James Young, Moses Tabbs, James Carbery, John Carothers, William Speiden, Peter Griffin, Joshua L. Henshaw, Marmaduke Dove, Charles F. Ellis; Richard Barry, secretary.

#### THIRTY-FOURTH COUNCIL.—1836.

*Mayor.*—PETER FORCE.

*Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.

*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.

*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; John D. Barclay, Edward Dyer, Charles L. Coltman, Joseph Harbaugh, William Gunton, George Watterston, William Brent, Nathaniel Brady, C. T. Coote, Jas. Marshall, John Noland; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—James Carbery, president; Edmund Hanly, William B. Magruder, William Easby, Jonathan Seaver, Wallace Kirkwood, George Crandell, John W. Maury, John H. Goddard, G. C. Grammer, Jas. Adams, John Lynch, William Speiden, John Carothers, Thomas Blagden, John Costigan, P. M. Pearson, Marmaduke Dove; Richard Barry, secretary.

#### THIRTY FIFTH COUNCIL.—1837.

*Mayor.*—PETER FORCE.

*Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.

*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.

*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; John D. Barclay, William B. Randolph, Charles L. Coltman, William Gunton, Joseph Harbaugh, William Brent, George Watterston, Griffith Coombe, Nathaniel Brady, Marmaduke Dove, James Marshall; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—James Carbery, president; Edmund Hanly, Thomas Munroe, William Easby, Jonathan Seaver, Wallace Kirkwood, George Crandell, John W. Maury, John H. Goddard, G. C. Grammer, James Adams, Joseph Follansbee, Alexander Shepherd, William E. Howard, Isaac Clarke, James Crandell, Jarret Taylor, Benedict Milburn; Richard Barry, secretary.

#### THIRTY-SIXTH COUNCIL.—1838.

*Mayor.*—PETER FORCE.

*Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.

*Register.*—WILLIAM HEWITT.

*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; John D. Barclay, Edward Dyer, William B. Randolph, John W. Maury, William Gunton, George Watterston, William Brent, Isaac Clarke, Griffith Coombe, James Marshall, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—James Carbery, president; Edmund Hanly, William B. Magruder, William Wilson, Jonathan Seaver, Wallace Kirkwood, William W. Billing, John H. Goddard, G. C. Grammer, John C. Harkness, James Adams, John S. Devlin, William E. Howard, Samuel Byington, Nathaniel Brady, James Crandell, Robert M. Coombe, Benedict Milburn; Richard Barry, secretary.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1839.

*Mayor.*—PETER FORCE. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.  
*Register.*—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Attorney.*—J. H. BRADLEY.  
*Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.

*Aldermen.*—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; John D. Barclay, Wallace Kirkwood, William B. Randolph, John W. Maury, William Gunton, George Watterston, William Brent, Isaac Clarke, Nathaniel Brady, James Marshall, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—James Carbery, president; Edmund Hanly, William B. Magruder, William Wilson, John Wilson, Lewis Johnson, John A. M. Duncanson, John C. Harkness, Samuel Bacon, G. C. Grammer, George C. Thompson, John Kedglie, Samuel Byington, Edward Mattingly, George W. Thompson, James Crandell, George Adams, G. H. Fulmer; Richard Barry, secretary.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1840.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.  
*Register.*—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.  
*Attorney.*—J. H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; John D. Barclay, Wallace Kirkwood, William B. Randolph, John H. Goddard, William Gunton, James Carbery, William Brent, Isaac Clarke, Nathaniel Brady, James Marshall, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Edmund Hanly, president; William Easby, William Wilson, William Orme, Lewis Johnson, W. W. Stewart, John C. Harkness, Samuel Bacon, Joseph Bryan, John H. Houston, Simon Bassett, William J. McDonald, Samuel Byington, John L. Maddox, J. T. Van Reswick, James Crandell, E. W. Clarke, G. H. Fulmer; Richard Barry, secretary.

## THIRTY-NINTH COUNCIL.—1841.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.  
*Register.*—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.  
*Attorney.*—J. H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Charles W. Goldsborough, president; John D. Barclay, William Orme, John Wilson, John H. Goddard, John W. Maury, James Carbery, James Adams, Samuel Byington, Nathaniel Brady, James Marshall, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Edmund Hanly, president; William Easby, William Wilson, Lewis Johnson, James F. Haliday, William Radcliff, John C. Harkness, Samuel Bacon, Joseph Bryan, Simon Bassett, Joseph Beck, B. B. French, J. S. Miller, William P. Ferguson, J. T. Van Reswick, James Crandell, E. W. Clarke, G. H. Fulmer; Richard Barry, secretary.

## FORTIETH COUNCIL.—1842.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM W. SEATON. *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.  
*Register.*—C. H. WILTBERGER. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.  
*Attorney.*—J. H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—James Adams, president; W. B. Magruder, John D. Barclay, William Orme, John Wilson, John H. Goddard, John W. Maury, James Carbery, Samuel Byington, Nathaniel Brady, James Marshall, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—B. B. French, president; Charles A. Davis, William Wilson, A. McIntire, Lewis Johnson, James F. Haliday, Ignatius Mudd, Walter Lenox, Samuel Bacon, J. T. Towers, John A. Lynch, Joseph W. Beck, J. E. Neale, William P. Ferguson, J. T. Van Reswick, James Crandell, E. W. Clarke, G. H. Fulmer; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-FIRST COUNCIL.—1843.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM W. SEATON.      *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.  
*Register.*—C. H. WILTBERGER.      *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.  
*Attorney.*—J. H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—James Adams, president; W. B. Magruder, John D. Barclay, William Orme, John Wilson, John H. Goddard, John W. Maury, Joseph W. Beck, Samuel Byington, Nathaniel Brady, James Marshall, Edward W. Clarke; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—B. B. French, president; Charles A. Davis, William Wilson, Richard M. Harrison, Nicholas Callan, jr., James F. Haliday, Ignatius Mudd, Walter Lenox, Samuel Bacon, J. T. Towers, John Lynch, William Hicks, J. E. Nealle, William Dixon, John McCauley, James Crandell, James Cull, G. H. Fulmer; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-SECOND COUNCIL.—1844.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM W. SEATON.      *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.  
*Register.*—C. H. WILTBERGER.      *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.  
*Attorney.*—J. H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—James Adams, president; John D. Barclay, W. B. Magruder, John Wilson, William Orme, John W. Maury, Walter Lenox, Joseph W. Beck, Nathaniel Brady, Samuel Byington, Marmaduke Dove, Thomas Thornly; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Samuel Bacon, president; William Wilson, Chas. A. Davis, R. M. Harrison, Jas. F. Haliday, Saml. D. King, Lewis Johnson, John T. Towers, Saml. Burche, Jas. B. Phillips, John Kedglie, John Johnson, John Van Riswick, J. W. Jones, John McCauley, G. H. Fulmer, James Cull, John R. Queen; Richard Barry, secretary.

FORTY-THIRD COUNCIL.—1845.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM W. SEATON.      *Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.  
*Register.*—C. H. WILTBERGER.      *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.  
*Attorney.*—J. H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—James Adams, president; W. B. Magruder, John D. Barclay, William Orme, John Wilson, Walter Lenox, John W. Maury, Joseph W. Beck, Samuel Byington, J. O. Fitzpatrick, Thomas Thornly, Marmaduke Dove; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Samuel Bacon, president; Chas. A. Davis, Saml. T. Stott, G. O. Harkness, Jas. F. Haliday, Saml. D. King, Lewis Johnson, John T. Sowers, Samuel Burche, John Kedglie, B. B. French, Peter Brady, J. W. Jones, John Van Riswick, John L. Maddox, G. H. Fulmer, Alex. H. Lawrence, James Cull; Richard Barry, secretary.

## FORTY-FOURTH COUNCIL.—1846.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM W. SEATON.*Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.*Register.*—C. H. WILTBERGER,*Surveyor.*—RANDOLPH COYLE.*Attorney.*—J. H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—John D. Barclay, president; W. B. Magruder, John Wilson, William Orme, S. P. Franklin, John T. Towers, John W. Maury, Walter Lenox, J. C. Fitzpatrick, B. B. French, Robert Clarke, Thomas Thornly, Ignatius Mudd, Samuel Byington; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Samuel Bacon, president; Charles A. Davis, William Wilson, William Easby, James F. Haliday, Samuel D. King, Lewis Johnson, Joseph Borrows, Silas H. Hill, James W. Moorhead, Richard Wallach, Hugh B. Sweeny, A. W. Miller, Richard Dement, Peter Brady, G. H. Fulmer, James Cull, John R. Queen, J. W. Jones, William Lloyd, J. T. Cassell; Richard Barry, secretary.

## FORTY-FIFTH COUNCIL.—1847.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM W. SEATON.*Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.*Register.*—C. H. WILTBERGER.*Surveyor.*—RANDOLPH COYLE.*Attorney.*—J. H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Walter Lenox, president; John D. Barclay, William B. Scott, John Wilson, William Orme, S. P. Franklin, John T. Towers, John W. Maury, James Adams, B. B. French, Robert Clarke, Thomas Thornly, Ignatius Mudd, Samuel Byington; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Samuel Bacon, president; George J. Abbott, Samuel Scott, William Easby, James F. Haliday, Jesse E. Dow, Lewis Johnson, Joseph Borrows, Silas Hill, Joseph Bryan, Richard Wallach, Hugh B. Sweeny, John Johnson, Cornelius Tims, E. W. Smallwood, G. H. Fulmer, John R. Queen, James Cull, William Ashdown, William Lloyd, John T. Cassell; Richard Barry, secretary.

## FORTY-SIXTH COUNCIL.—1848.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM W. SEATON.*Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.*Register.*—W. J. MCCORMICK.*Surveyor.*—C. B. CLUSKEY.*Attorney.*—J. H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Walter Lenox, president; William B. Scott, Samuel Drury, William Orme, John Wilson, S. H. Franklin, John T. Towers, John W. Maury, James Adams, Benjamin B. French, Robert Clarke, Thomas Thornly, Ignatius Mudd, Samuel Byington; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Silas H. Hill, president; Samuel E. Douglass, Samuel Stott, William T. Dove, Lewis Johnson, Nicholas Callan, Jesse E. Dow, Joseph Burrows, Joseph Bryan, Richard Wallach, Hugh B. Sweeny, William H. Winter, John Johnson, George M. Dove, Francis Y. Naylor, James Cull, John Queen, Jonas B. Ellis, J. W. Jones, William Lloyd, John T. Cassell; Richard Barry, secretary.



## FORTY-SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1849.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM W. SEATON.*Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.*Register.*—W. J. MCCORMICK.*Surveyor.*—C. B. CLUSKEY.*Attorney.*—J. H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Walter Lenox, president; William B. Magruder, Samuel Drury, John Wilson, William Orme, S. P. Franklin, John T. Towers, John W. Maury, Joseph W. Beck, Benjamin B. French, James A. Gordon, Thomas Thornly, P. M. Pearson, Samuel Byington; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Silas H. Hill, President; Samuel E. Douglass, James L. Cathcart, William T. Dove, William F. Bayly, Nicholas Callan, Jesse E. Dow, Joseph Bryan, J. A. M. Duncanson, Hugh B. Sweeny, William H. Winter, George S. Gideon, John Johnson, George M. Dove, John L. Wirt, A. W. Miller, John Queen, Jonas B. Ellis, J. W. Jones, D. B. Johnson, Ephraim Wheeler; Richard Barry, secretary.

## FORTY-EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1850.

*Mayor.*—WALTER LENOX.*Collector.*—A. ROTHWELL.*Register.*—W. J. MCCORMICK.*Surveyor.*—C. B. CLUSKEY.*Attorney.*—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

*Aldermen.*—Benjamin B. French, president; William B. Magruder, Samuel Drury, John Wilson, William F. Bayly, S. P. Franklin, John T. Towers, John W. Maury, Hugh B. Sweeny, Joseph W. Beck, James A. Gordon, Thomas Thornly, Peter M. Pearson, James E. Morgan; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Silas H. Hill, president; Samuel E. Douglass, William T. Dove, T. P. Morgan, N. Callan, Joel Downer, J. R. Barr, Joseph Bryan, E. M. Chapin, M. P. Mohun, T. H. Havenner, W. H. Winter, John C. Brent, Thomas Hutchinson, John L. Wirt, A. W. Miller, John W. McKim, William Morgan, G. Wheeler, D. F. Johnson, J. Van Reswick; Richard Barry, secretary.

## FORTY-NINTH COUNCIL.—1851.

*Mayor.*—WALTER LENOX.*Collector.*—ROBERT J. ROCHE.*Register.*—W. J. MCCORMICK.*Surveyor.*—HENRY W. BALL.*Attorney.*—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

*Aldermen.*—Benjamin B. French, president; William T. Dove, William B. Magruder, William F. Bayly, John Wilson, John T. Towers, Joseph Burrows, Hugh B. Sweeny, John W. Maury, John L. Wirt, Thomas Thornly, James A. Gordon, James E. Morgan, George Page; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Silas H. Hill, president; Samuel E. Douglass, H. N. Easby, James Kelly, N. Callan, Joel Downer, John F. Ennis, Joseph Bryan, C. P. Wannell, M. P. Mohun, T. H. Havenner, John P. Pepper, John C. Brent, Thomas Hutchingson, John J. Mulloy, A. W. Miller, James Cull, William Morgan, E. Wheeler, D. B. Johnson, J. Van Reswick; Richard Barry, secretary.

## FIFTIETH COUNCIL.—1852.

*Mayor.*—J. W. MAURY. *Collector.*—ROBERT J. ROCHE.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM J. MCCORMICK. *Surveyor.*—HENRY W. BALL.  
*Attorney.*—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

*Aldermen.*—Benjamin B. French, president; William B. Magruder, Thomas P. Morgan, John Wilson, William F. Bayly, John T. Towers, Joseph Borrows, Alexander McD. Davis, Silas H. Hill, John L. Wirt, Thomas Thornley, James A. Gordon, George Page, Ephraim Wheeler; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Nicholas Callan, president; Samuel E. Douglass, H. N. Easby, James Kelly, J. R. Barr, J. W. Downer, Joseph Bryan, Edward F. Queen, Joseph W. Davis, John P. Pepper, Henry Hay, George Burns, Samuel Hanson, jr., Thomas Hutchinson (to September 6), John W. Meade (from September 20), John J. Mulloy, William Morgan, A. W. Miller, James Cull, Samuel Pumphrey, William R. Riley, John Van Riswick; Richard Barry, secretary.

## FIFTY-FIRST COUNCIL.—1853.

*Mayor.*—J. W. MAURY. *Collector.*—ROBERT J. ROCHE.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM J. MCCORMICK. *Surveyor.*—HENRY W. BALL,  
*Attorney.*—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

*Aldermen.*—John T. Towers, president; William B. Magruder, Thomas P. Morgan, B. W. Reed, William F. Bayly, Joseph Borrows, Alexander McD. Davis, Silas H. Hill, John C. Fitzpatrick, John J. Mulloy, Robert Clark, William Morgan, Dearborn Johnson, Ephraim Wheeler; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Nicholas Callan, president; Samuel E. Douglass, H. N. Easby, James Kelly, J. R. Barr, George W. Stewart, Charles P. Wannell, Edward F. Queen, Joseph W. Davis, John P. Pepper, R. H. Clark, George Burns, Samuel Hanson, jr., S. C. Busey, John W. Meade, L. Gaddis, A. W. Miller, James Cull, Samuel Pumphrey, William R. Riley, William C. Bamberger; Richard Barry, secretary.

## FIFTY-SECOND COUNCIL.—1854.

*Mayor.*—JOHN T. TOWERS. *Collector.*—ROBERT J. ROCHE.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM J. MCCORMICK. *Surveyor.*—HENRY W. BALL.  
*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Silas H. Hill, president; W. T. Dove, W. B. Magruder, William F. Bayly, B. W. Reed, French S. Evans, Joseph Borrows, John P. Pepper, John H. Houston, J. C. Fitzpatrick, Robert Clark, S. A. H. Marks, P. M. Pearson, D. B. Johnson; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Alexander McD. Davis, president; James Kelly, W. G. H. Newman, Luther R. Smoot, J. Russell Barr, G. H. Plant, John M. Donn, Joseph W. Davis, J. A. M. Duncanson, J. T. Walker, John T. Clements, John Ball, John T. Killmon, John McCauley, Samuel C. Busey, George R. Ruff, J. Cross, Henry Stewart, John L. Smith, W. C. Bamberger, John F. Gill; Charles F. Lowery, secretary.

## FIFTY-THIRD COUNCIL.—1855.

*Mayor.*—JOHN T. TOWERS. *Collector.*—JOHN M. MCCALLA.  
*Register.*—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—R. FINLEY HUNT.  
*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Robert Clarke, president; William B. Magruder, William T. Dove, William F. Bayly, Thomas Miller, French S. Evans, John Tretler, John P. Pepper, Matthew G. Emery, Samuel O. Busey, John H. Houston, S. A. H. Marks, John L. Smith, Peter M. Pearson; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—J. T. Clements, president; Charles Abert, John B. Turton, Edward H. Fuller, Ferdinand Jefferson, Thomas J. Fisher, William Orme, Jonathan T. Walker, James Towles, J. H. G. McCutchen, John Ball, James P. McKean, Almon Baldwin, J. H. Peters, John Bohlayer, John Bayne, Josiah Venable, George R. Ruff, Samuel Y. Atlee, Thomas E. Lloyd, Jackson Pumphrey; Charles F. Lowery, secretary.

## FIFTY-FOURTH COUNCIL.—1856.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER. *Collector.*—JOHN M. MCCALLA.  
*Register.*—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—R. FINLEY HUNT.  
*Attorney.*—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

*Aldermen.*—Robert Clarke, president; William T. Dove, George W. Riggs, William F. Bayly, Thomas Miller, French S. Evans, John Tretler, Matthew G. Emery, William W. Moore, John H. Houston, S. C. Busey, Robert Clarke, George R. Ruff, Peter M. Pearson, John L. Smith; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Samuel Y. Atlee, president; Charles Abert, John B. Turton, D. C. Lee, Thomas J. Fisher, Ferdinand Jefferson, William Orme, James Towles, Jonathan T. Walker, J. H. G. McCutcheon, James A. Kennedy, Richard H. Clarke, Elijah Edmonston, John Bohlayer, Almon Baldwin, D. A. Watterson, John Bayne, James A. Gordon, William E. Hutchinson, Thomas E. Lloyd, Robert T. Knight; Charles F. Lowery, secretary.

## FIFTY-FIFTH COUNCIL.—1857.

*Mayor.*—WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER. *Collector.*—JAMES F. HALIDAY.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM MORGAN. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.  
*Attorney.*—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

*Aldermen.*—William F. Bayly, president; William T. Dove, George W. Riggs, Thomas Miller, Thomas Donoho, F. S. Evans, William W. Moore, John H. Goddard, John H. Houston, Edmund Barry, Robert Clarke, George R. Ruff, Peter M. Pearson, John L. Smith; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Charles Abert, president; John B. Turton, Robert A. Waters, Thomas J. Fisher, Ferdinand Jefferson, William Orme, Lambert Tree, Joseph F. Brown, C. S. O'Hare, James A. Kennedy, Richard H. Clarke, Elijah Edmonston, William A. Mulloy, E. F. French, W. F. Wallace, James A. Gordon, William E. Hutchinson, James Crandall; William A. Kennedy, secretary.

## FIFTY-SIXTH COUNCIL.—1858.

*Mayor.*—JAMES G. BERRET. *Collector.*—JAMES F. HALIDAY.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM MORGAN. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.  
*Attorney.*—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

*Aldermen.*—William T. Dove, president; George W. Riggs, Thomas J. Fisher, Thos. Miller, Thos. Donoho, Jos. F. Brown, William W. Moore, Francis Mohun, Edmund Barry, C. W. C. Dunnington, Aaron W. Miller, Robert Clarke, Peter M. Pearson, John L. Smith; Erasmus J. Middleton, secretary.

*Common council.*—Charles Abert, president; John B. Turton, Southey S. Parker, Charles S. Jones, William Orme, Grafton Powell, Lambert Tree, W. Gray Palmer, C. S. O'Hare, Elijah Edmonston, Wm. P. Mohun, S. D. Castleman, Wm. A. Mulloy, J. T. Van Reswick, W. F. Wallace, George A. Bohrer, F. S. Ober, Jno. H. Russell, Thos. E. Lloyd, Chas. Wilson, Thos. Millstead; Wm. A. Kennedy, secretary.

## FIFTY-SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1859.

*Mayor.*—JAMES G. BERRET. *Collector.*—JAMES F. HALIDAY.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM MORGAN. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.  
*Attorney.*—JAMES M. CARLISLE.

*Aldermen.*—William T. Dove, president; Wm. B. Magruder, Thos. J. Fisher, Wm. F. Bayly, Thos. Donoho, Jos. F. Brown, Wm. W. Moore, Wm. H. Ward, C. W. C. Dunnington, Wm. F. Price, Aaron W. Miller, Francis McNerhany, Peter M. Pearson, E. M. Clark; R. H. Laskey, secretary.

*Common council.*—Charles Abert, president; John B. Turton, Thos. P. Morgan, Chas. Jones, Wm. Orme, Grafton Powell, Lambert Tree, Theodore Sheckells, P. M. Martin, Elijah Edmonston, Wm. P. Mohun, W. J. C. Duhamel, J. T. Van Reswick, Jno. W. Mead, E. F. French, J. M. Boiseau, F. S. Ober, Jno. H. Russell, J. T. Cassell, J. T. Given, D. B. Clark; Wm. A. Kennedy, secretary.

## FIFTY-EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1860.

*Mayor.*—JAMES G. BERRET. *Collector.*—JAMES F. HALIDAY.  
*Register.*—WILLIAM MORGAN, *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.  
*Attorney.*—JAMES G. CARLISLE.

*Aldermen.*—William T. Dove, president; William B. Magruder, Thomas J. Fisher, William F. Bayly, Thomas Donoho, Joseph F. Brown, William W. Moore, William H. Ward, William F. Price, (vacancy), George A. Bohrer (vacancy), John H. Semmes, E. M. Clark; R. H. Laskey, secretary.

*Common council.*—Grafton Powell, president; George W. Emerson, Thomas P. Morgan, Peter Lamond, Charles S. Jones, L. F. Clark, Joseph Borrows, Horatio N. Easby, Joseph B. Bryan, Elijah Edmonston, William P. Mohun, E. M. Chapin, J. T. Van Reswick, John W. Mead, W. A. Mulloy, F. S. Ober, John H. Russell (vacancy), Edward Thomas, J. T. Given, Charles Wilson; William A. Kennedy, secretary.

## FIFTY-NINTH COUNCIL.—1861.

*Mayor.*—RICHARD WALLACH. *Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.  
*Register.*—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.  
*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—William T. Dove, president; William B. Magruder, William F. Bayly, Thomas J. Fisher, Joseph F. Brown, A. C. Richards, William W. Moore, Cornelius Wendell, John M. Brodhead, Nathan Sargent, George A. Bohrer, T. Edward Clark, Thomas E. Lloyd, John H. Semmes; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

*Common council.*—Z. Richards, president; Thomas P. Morgan, George W. Emerson, John B. Turton, Nicholas Callan, George T. Raub, A. R. Shepherd, Thomas A. Stephens, Thomas Lewis, Elijah Edmonston, Samuel Byington, William P. Mohun, William A. Mulloy, George Hitz, John Grinder, William Talbert, John H. Peake (vacancy), Charles Wilson, J. T. Given, William J. Murtagh; William A. Kennedy, secretary.

## SIXTIETH COUNCIL.—1862.

*Mayor.*—RICHARD WALLACH. *Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.  
*Register.*—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.  
*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Joseph F. Brown, president; William B. Magruder, John B. Turton, George H. Plant, Lewis Clephane, A. C. Richards, Cornelius Wendell, John P. Pepper, John M. Brodhead, Nathan Sargent, T. Edward Clark, James A. Gordon, Thomas E. Lloyd, John H. Semmes; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

*Common council.*—A. R. Shepherd, president; Thomas Donoho, Charles Gordon, William Rapley, J. Russell Barr, George T. Raub, J. W. Thompson, Thomas A. Stephens, Thomas Lewis, Asbury Lloyd, Charles H. Utermehle, Joseph Follansbee, Robert T. Knight, Charles I. Canfield, George F. Gulick, John H. Peake, William Talbert, Richard Morgan, Charles Wilson, William J. Murtagh, Charles W. Mitchell; Frederick L. Harvey, secretary.

## SIXTY-FIRST COUNCIL.—1863.

*Mayor.*—RICHARD WALLACH. *Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.  
*Register.*—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS. *Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.  
*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—John H. Semmes, president; W. W. Rapley, John B. Turton, George H. Plant, Lewis Clephane, Joseph F. Brown, Thomas Lewis, John P. Pepper, Charles H. Utermehle, George F. Gulick, Nathan Sargent, Richard Morgan, James A. Gordon, Thomas E. Lloyd; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

*Common council.*—Asbury Lloyd, president; James Kelly, H. C. Wilson, Thomas Donoho, George T. Raub, J. Russell Barr, William P. Shedd, A. R. Shepherd, N. D. Larner, T. A. Stephens, Joseph Follansbee, Michael Larner, William P. Ferguson, Robert Knight, Charles I. Canfield, George R. Ruff, John H. Peake, Donald McCathran, Charles Wilson, C. S. Noyes, J. B. Ellis; Frederick L. Harvey, secretary.

## SIXTY-SECOND COUNCIL.—1864.

*Mayor.*—RICHARD WALLACH.*Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.*Register.*—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS.*Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Joseph F. Brown, president; William W. Rapley, John B. Turton, George H. Plant, J. Russell Barr, Thomas Lewis Thomas E. Lloyd, Charles H. Utermehle, John P. Pepper, George F. Gulick, Charles I. Canfield, Richard Morgan, Donald McCathran, Crosby S. Noyes; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

*Common council.*—Asbury Lloyd, president; James Kelly, H. C. Wilson, J. A. Rheem, Samuel W. Owen, William Pettibone, Samuel A. Peugh, N. D. Lerner, Thomas A. Stephens, John W. Simms, William W. Moore, Elijah Edmonston, William P. Ferguson, James B. Davis, J. B. Ward, George R. Ruff, William Talbert, Bennett Swain, W. T. Walker, John G. Dudley, George Wright; William H. Pope, secretary.

## SIXTY-THIRD COUNCIL.—1865.

*Mayor.*—RICHARD WALLACH.*Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.*Register.*—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS.*Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Thomas E. Lloyd, president; John B. Turton, William B. Magruder, J. Russell Barr, Samuel W. Owen, Joseph F. Brown, Thomas Lewis, John P. Pepper, Asbury Lloyd, Charles I. Canfield, George F. Gulick, Donald McCathran, Samuel Cross, Crosby S. Noyes; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

*Common council.*—William W. Moore, president; John A. Rheem, John Tynan, James H. Hazel, Samuel A. Peugh, H. Clay Stewart, Andrew J. Joyce, John W. Simms, Washington B. Williams, A. G. Hall, Elijah Edmonston, Charles H. Anderson, W. P. Ferguson, W. H. Hamilton, John W. Mead, William Talbert, John E. Herrell, C. W. White, John G. Dudley, George Wright, W. T. Walker; William H. Pope, secretary.

## SIXTY-FOURTH COUNCIL.—1866.

*Mayor.*—RICHARD WALLACH.*Collector.*—WILLIAM DIXON.*Register.*—SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS.*Surveyor.*—WILLIAM FORSYTH.*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

*Aldermen.*—Thomas E. Lloyd, president; William B. Magruder, John B. Turton, Samuel W. Owen, J. Russell Barr, Thomas Lewis, John T. Given, Asbury Lloyd, (vacancy,) James A. Tait, George F. Gulick, Samuel Cross, Donald McCathran, Crosby S. Noyes; Samuel V. Noyes; secretary.

*Common council.*—William W. Moore, president; Samuel T. Drury, Andrew Carroll, Clarence B. Baker, Andrew J. Joyce, H. Clay Stewart, Samuel A. Peugh, George W. Calvert, John W. Simms, B. F. Morsell, William H. Nally, Charles H. Anderson, John V. Bryan, William A. Mulloy, John W. Mead, Thomas B. Marche, William Talbert, John H. Peake, John G. Dudley, George Wright, W. T. Walker; William H. Pope, secretary.

## SIXTY-FIFTH COUNCIL.—1867.

*Mayor.*—RICHARD WALLACH.*Collector.*—A. G. HALL.*Register.*—FREDERICK A. BOSWELL.*Surveyor.*—C. H. BLISS.*Attorney.*—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Jr.

*Aldermen.*—J. Russell Barr, president ; J. Q. Larman, John B. Turton, Z. Richards, J. R. Elvans, John T. Given, Asbury Lloyd, W. W. Moore, John Grinder, James A. Tait, W. Talbert, Donald McCathran, E. Wheeler, Crosby S. Noyes ; Samuel V. Noyes, secretary.

*Common council.*—J. C. Dulin, president ; W. M. Slown, O. S. Baker, H. H. Tilley, J. S. Pfau, J. S. Crocker, William Rutherford, N. B. Clark, T. C. Connolly, R. J. Beall, Robert Ball, W. H. Nalley, J. F. Moore, L. B. S. Miller, J. R. Arrison, A. P. Clark, J. M. Dalton, G. W. Miller, H. M. Knight, S. S. Baker, M. T. Parker ; H. A. Hall, secretary.

## SIXTY-SIXTH COUNCIL.—1868.

*Mayor.*—SAYLES J. BOWEN.*Collector.*—A. G. HALL.*Register.*—FREDERICK A. BOSWELL.*Surveyor.*—C. H. BLISS.*Attorney.*—WILLIAM A. COOK.

*Aldermen.*—John Grinder, president ; J. Q. Larman, John F. Cook, Z. Richards, John S. Crocker, Benjamin F. Morsell, Robert W. Fenwick, William W. Moore, Asbury Lloyd, Appleton P. Clark, William Talbert, Donald McCathran, Henry M. Knight, S. S. Baker ; H. A. Hall, secretary.

*Common council.*—T. T. Fowler, president ; A. S. Taylor, D. M. Davis, C. A. Stewart, D. M. Kelsey (resigned November 9), William Rutherford, William H. Chase, Wilson E. Brown, F. J. Bartlett, Nathaniel Sardo, William H. Nalley, Robert Ball, George Jueneman, John R. Arrison, L. B. S. Miller, Turner Torrey, George W. Miller, James M. Dalton, John R. Russell, Charles S. Bates, L. G. Hine ; William H. Pope, secretary.

## SIXTY-SEVENTH COUNCIL.—1869.

*Mayor.*—SAYLES J. BOWEN.*Collector.*—FREDERICK A. BOSWELL.*Register.*—JOHN F. COOK.*Surveyor.*—PATRICK H. DONEGAN.*Attorney.*—WILLIAM A. COOK.

*Aldermen.*—John S. Crocker, president ; D. M. Davis, Carter A. Stewart, William H. Slater, W. H. Chase, B. F. Morsell, T. C. Connolly, William W. Moore, M. G. Emery, Appleton P. Clark, Donald McCathran, Charles Champion, H. M. Knight, Sidney S. Baker ; Charles L. Hulse, secretary.

*Common council.*—Joseph Williams, president ; A. S. Taylor, Robert Thompson, A. P. Fardon, H. A. Hall, H. H. Piper, George Burgess, R. J. Beall, John T. Johnson, R. B. Detrick, A. K. Browne, George W. Hatton, J. H. Holmes, J. W. McKnight, A. B. Tinney, Charles H. Holden, Josiah H. Venable, Frank D. Gaines, R. A. Simms, Sampson Netter, William Boyd ; William H. Pope, secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH COUNCIL.—1870.

*Mayor.*—MATTHEW G. EWEY.      *Collector.*—FREDERICK A. BOSWELL.  
*Register.*—JOHN F. COOK.      *Surveyor.*—PATRICK H. DONEGAN.  
*Attorney.*—ENOCH TOTTEN.

*Aldermen.*—John S. Crocker, president; D. M. Davis, Carter A. Stewart, W. H. Chase, A. R. Shepherd, T. C. Connelly, W. W. Moore, Jacob H. Crossman, George F. Gulick, William H. Slater, Donald McCathran, Charles Champion, vice president; L. G. Hine, Sidney S. Baker; Charles L. Hulse, secretary.

*Common council.*—Charles H. Holden, president; E. E. Brooke, J. F. Murray, W. A. Freeman, A. F. Moulden, H. H. Piper, George Burgess, W. H. Pope, R. C. Lewis, George Willner, S. P. Robertson, John O'Donoghue, Benjamin M. McCoy, G. T. Bassett, Thomas A. Gant, Clarence M. Barton, B. F. Palmer, F. D. Gaines, William R. Hunt, Anthony Bowen, Thomas Carraher; Arthur Shepherd, secretary.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT.

HENRY D. COOKE, of Georgetown, from February 28, 1871, to September 13, 1873.

ALFAXANDER R. SHEPHERD, of Washington, from September 13, 1873, to June 20, 1874.

*Secretary to the governor.*—William Tindall, May, 1871.

*Surveyor.*—William Forsyth, September 23, 1871.

*Attorney.*—William A. Cook, 1871 to 1874.

*Collector.*—W. H. Slater, September 23, 1871, to December 1, 1873; Lewis Clephane, December 1, 1873, to July 20, 1874.

*Secretary of the District.*—Norton P. Chipman, from March 2, 1871, to April 21, 1871; Edward L. Stanton, from May 19, 1871, to September, 1873; Richard Harrington, from September 22, 1873, to June 20, 1874.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

[Appointed March 16, 1871.]

The governor of the District ex officio; S. P. Brown, Washington; A. B. Mullett, Georgetown; A. R. Shepherd, Washington; James A. Magruder, Georgetown.

Adolph Cluss, appointed January 2, 1873, vice A. B. Mullett; Henry A. Willard, appointed May 22, 1873, vice S. P. Brown; John B. Blake, appointed September 13, 1873, vice Adolph Cluss.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

[Appointed March 15, 1871.]

N. S. Lincoln, M. D.; T. S. Verdi, M. D.; H. A. Willard; John M. Langston, Washington; John Marbury, jr., Georgetown.

C. O. Cox, M. D., appointed April 3, 1871, vice H. A. Willard; D. W. Bliss, M. D., appointed May 23, 1872, vice N. S. Lincoln, M. D.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

Norton P. Chipman, elected April 21, 1871; re-elected October 14, 1873, and served out his term, ending March 4, 1875.



## FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[Convened May 15, 1871.]

*Council.*—William Stickney, president; A. K. Browne, Samuel Cross, Frederick Douglass, Daniel L. Eaton, John A. Gray, George F. Gulick, Adolphus Hall, Charles F. Peck, Daniel Smith, and John W. Thompson. Francis H. Smith, chief clerk. Lewis H. Douglass appointed, vice Frederick Douglass, resigned.

*House of delegates.*—Charles L. Hulse, speaker; Solomon G. Brown, Joseph T. H. Hall, William D. Cassin, John E. Cox, John F. Murray, James A. Handy, George Burgess, Adolphus S. Solomons, John F. Ennis, Thomas E. Lloyd, William Dickson, John C. Harkness, Peter Campbell, William W. Moore, John W. McKnight, Frederick A. Boswell, William R. Hunt, John Hogan, Joseph G. Carroll, Lemuel Bursley, and Madison Davis. P. H. Reinhard, chief clerk.

## SECOND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[Convened April 22, 1872.]

*Council.*—No change.

*House of delegates.*—Charles L. Hulse, speaker; Solomon G. Brown, O. S. B. Wall, William R. Collins, John E. Cox, John F. Murray, James A. Handy, Samuel R. Bond, Henry Piper, John W. Le Barnes, Charles J. Brewer, William Dickson, Arthur Shepherd, Peter Campbell, Warren Choate, John W. McKnight, Frederick A. Boswell, William R. Hunt, John Hogan, Joseph G. Carroll, Lemuel Bursley, and Madison Davis. M. Pechin, chief clerk.

## THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[Convened April 28, 1873.]

*Council.*—William Stickney, president; Daniel Smith, John H. Brooks, John W. Baker, S. M. Golden, Adolphus Hall, John W. Thompson, A. K. Browne, Samuel Cross, Joshua Riley, and George F. Gulick. Ernest F. M. Faeltz, chief clerk. Samuel Gedney was appointed, vice Daniel Smith, resigned.

*House of delegates.*—Peter Campbell, speaker; Solomon G. Brown, O. S. B. Wall, E. P. Berry, John E. Cox, Charles L. Hulse, John F. Murray, George W. Dyer, Thomas W. Chase, S. S. Smoot, Matthew Trimble, C. J. Brewer, James G. Long, Arthur Shepherd, William H. Clagett, J. W. McKnight, J. W. Taliaferro, W. R. Hunt, M. E. Urell, Joseph G. Carroll, Sidney W. Herbert, and W. E. Vermillion. William J. Donohue, chief clerk.

## FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[Convened April 27, 1874.]

*Council.*—No change.

*House of delegates.*—Arthur Shepherd, speaker; Joseph Brooks, Clement A. Peck, Edgar P. Berry, John E. Cox, George B. Wilson, Albert H. Underwood, George W. Dyer, Elphonzo Youngs, Robert I. Fleming, William Dickson, Matthew Trimble, Leonard Gordon, Charles J. Brewer, John A. Perkins, Samuel P. Robertson, Frederick A. Boswell, William R. Hunt, M. E. Urell, Joseph G. Carroll, Lemuel Bursley, and Josiah L. Venable. H. A. Hall, chief clerk.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS (TEMPORARY).

William Dennison, July 1, 1874.  
 Henry T. Blow, July 1, 1874.  
 John H. Ketcham, July 3, 1874.  
 Seth Ledyard Phelps appointed January 18, 1875, vice Henry T. Blow, resigned December 31, 1874.  
 Thomas B. Bryan appointed December 3, 1877, vice John H. Ketcham, resigned June 30, 1877.  
 Lieut. Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., detailed as engineer of the board July 2, 1874.

BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS (PERMANENT).

*First.*—Seth Ledyard Phelps, president; Josiah Dent, Maj. William Johnson Twining, July 1, 1878, to November 29, 1879.  
*Second.*—Josiah Dent, president; Thomas Phillips Morgan, Maj. William Johnson Twining, November 29, 1879, to May 13, 1882. Major Twining died May 5, 1882.  
*Third.*—Josiah Dent, president; Thomas Phillips Morgan, Maj. Garret J. Lydecker, May 13, 1882, to July 17, 1882.  
*Fourth.*—Joseph Rodman West, president; Thomas Phillips Morgan, Maj. Garret J. Lydecker, July 17, 1882, to March 8, 1883.  
*Fifth.*—Joseph Rodman West, president, to March 27, 1883; James Barker Edmonds, Maj. Garret J. Lydecker. James Barker Edmonds, president from March 27, 1883; Joseph R. West, Maj. Garret J. Lydecker, March 8, 1883, to July 22, 1885.  
*Sixth.*—James Barker Edmonds, president; William Benning Webb, Maj. Garret J. Lydecker, July 22, 1885, to April 1, 1886.  
*Seventh.*—William Benning Webb, president; Samuel Edwin Wheatley, Col. William Ludlow, April 1, 1886, to January 27, 1888.  
*Eighth.*—William Benning Webb, president; Samuel Edwin Wheatley, Maj. Charles Walker Raymond, January 27, 1888, to May 21, 1889.  
*Ninth.*—John Watkinson Douglass, president; Lemon Galpin Hine, Maj. Charles Walker Raymond, May 21, 1889, to February 14, 1890.  
*Tenth.*—John Watkinson Douglass, president; Lemon Galpin Hine, Lieut. Col. Henry Martyn Robert, February 14, 1890, to October 1, 1890.  
*Eleventh.*—John Watkinson Douglass, president; John Wesley Ross, Lieut. Col. Henry Martyn Robert, October 1, 1890, to October 15, 1891.  
*Twelfth.*—John Watkinson Douglass, president; John Wesley Ross, Capt. William Trent Rossell, October 15, 1891, to March 1, 1893.  
*Thirteenth.*—John Wesley Ross, president; Myron Melville Parker, Capt. William Trent Rossell, March 1, 1893, to May 8, 1893.  
*Fourteenth.*—John Wesley Ross, president; Myron Melville Parker, Capt. Charles Francis Powell, May 8, 1893, to March 9, 1894.  
*Fifteenth.*—John Wesley Ross, president; George Truesdell, Capt. Charles Francis Powell, March 9, 1894, to March 2, 1897.  
*Sixteenth.*—John Wesley Ross, president; George Truesdell, Capt. William Murray Black, March 2, 1897, to May 8, 1897.  
*Seventeenth.*—John Wesley Ross, president; John Brewer Wight, Capt. William Murray Black, May 8, 1897, to June 11, 1898.  
*Eighteenth.*—John Brewer Wight, president; John Wesley Ross, Capt. Lansing Hoskins Beach, June 1, 1898, to May 9, 1900.  
*Nineteenth.*—Henry Brown Floyd Macfarland, president; John Wesley Ross, Capt. Lansing Hoskins Beach, May 9, 1900, to October 31, 1901.

*Twentieth.*—Henry Brown Floyd Macfarland, president; John Wesley Ross, Maj. John Biddle, November 1, 1901, to July 29, 1902.

*Twenty-first.*—Henry Brown Floyd Macfarland, president; Henry Litchfield West; Maj. John Biddle, October 16, 1902, to —

SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

William Tindall, July 3, 1874, to —.

SURVEYOR.

William Forsyth, to August 21, 1877.

J. A. Partridge, August 21, 1877, to March 2, 1881.

William Forsyth, April 4, 1881, to August 17, 1897.

Henry B. Looker, August 18, 1897, to —.

ATTORNEY.\*

Edwin L. Stanton, July 3, 1874, to October 30, 1876.

William Birney, November 1, 1876, to October 31, 1877.

A. G. Riddle, November 1, 1877, to December 1, 1889.

George C. Hazelton, December 1, 1889, to May 31, 1893.

Sidney T. Thomas, June 1, 1893, to May 30, 1899.

Andrew B. Duvall, June 1, 1899, to —

COLLECTOR.

John F. Cook, July 20, 1874, to April 30, 1888.

E. G. Davis, May 1, 1888, to —.

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\*Title of office changed from attorney for the District to city solicitor by the code adopted March 3, 1901, and to corporation counsel by amendment to the code adopted June 30, 1902.

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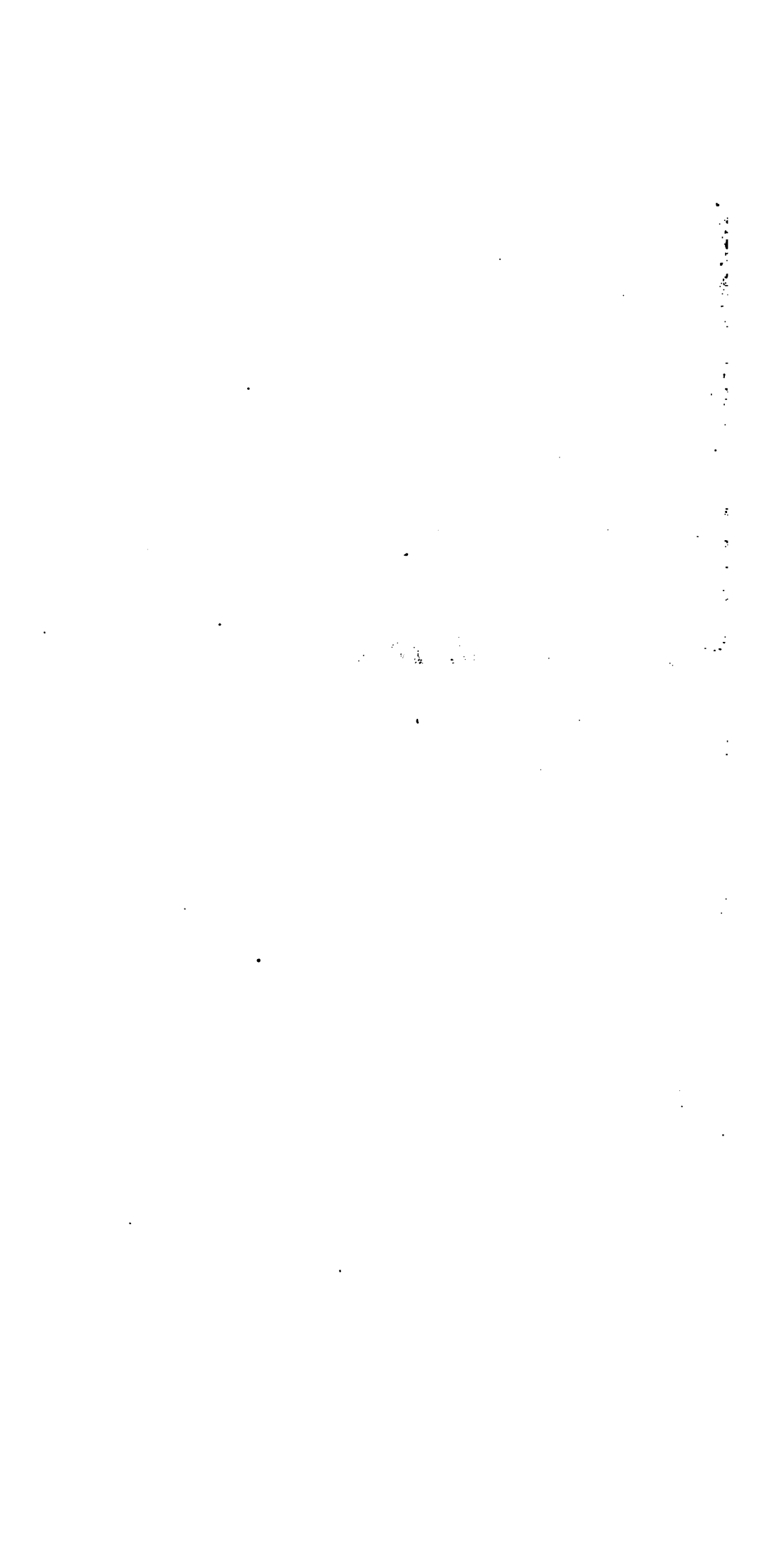
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